



David Levy, Israel's deputy prime minister, left, greets a supporter as he arrives for the Herut Party committee vote.

## Levy, Shamir Compete For Begin's Party Post

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
TEL AVIV — The Herut Party's central committee began a secret ballot Thursday to choose between Deputy Prime Minister David Levy and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir as Prime Minister Menachem Begin's possible successor.

The committee's meeting lasted much longer than expected, and results of the voting were still unavailable early Friday morning. Only hours before the party's 857-member central committee met for the secret ballot, supporters of the two men said the race was "too close to call."

Mr. Begin, 70, remained at his home in Jerusalem. "He feels a little weak," said a friend, Economics Minister Yacov Mender. "Not sick, but he's tired."

Mr. Begin announced his resignation this week and gave no public indication whom he preferred to succeed him.

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Levy sat next to each other in the Ohel Shem Theater, where voting was taking place, and at one point clasped hands in a victory gesture that drew prolonged, rhythmic applause.

Hundreds gathered in the street outside chanting "King of Israel" as Mr. Shamir, Mr. Levy and former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon arrived.

# Shultz Says Soviet Fighter Shot Down South Korean 747 With 269 Aboard

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — A Soviet jet fighter shot down a South Korean Boeing 747 carrying 269 people when it strayed over the Soviet island of Sakhalin, George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, said Thursday.

Officials in Japan and South Korea said they also believed the plane was shot down in the area.

Mr. Shultz said at a news conference in Washington that the civilian plane, which was on a flight from New York, was tracked for more than two and a half hours and was downed with a missile. He said "there was no excuse whatsoever for this appalling act."

The Soviet news agency Tass said that an "unidentified aircraft" twice violated Soviet airspace and that Soviet fighters "were sent aloft" to try to help it land. The brief report did not say that Soviet jets shot the plane down and made no specific reference to the missing plane.

A search by Japanese and Soviet vessels was under way in the waters off Sakhalin, but no survivors had been found.

A U.S. congressman, Representative Lawrence P. McDonald, a Georgia Democrat, was aboard the aircraft. A spokesman for the congressman said he had been told by Pentagon officials in Washington that all on board the plane had been killed.

Mr. Shultz said the United States "reacts with revulsion" to the attack on the unarmed commercial aircraft. He added that "the loss of life appears to be heavy."

He said there was no evidence that the Russians had warned the plane. He said the Soviet pilot was "close enough for a visual inspection." He said as many as eight Soviet jets were involved.

"At 1826 hours the Soviet pilot" of one plane "reported that he fired a missile and the target was destroyed," Mr. Shultz said.

Mr. Shultz said the U.S. government called in the Soviet chargé d'affaires in Washington to express "grave concern" and demand an explanation.

At a New York news conference, Y.S. Lee, a spokesman for the Korean Air Lines, said, "I strongly believe the aircraft was on course." He said that the plane would have landed if it had been ordered to do so.

In Seoul, South Korea's information minister, Lee Jin Hie, said it was "almost certain" the jet was "attacked by a third country" near the Soviet coast.

The vice president of the Korean Airline, Cho Chung Kun, told reporters: "It is highly probable that the jumbo was attacked by fighters of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Lee said efforts to confirm an attack were continuing, but if "proved a fact, it would constitute a grave violation of international law and an inhumanitarian act" and that the country responsible

would be held "duly responsible for all the consequences."

"If this [attack] is true, it should be regarded as very regrettable indeed," Shintaro Abe, minister of foreign affairs, said in Tokyo.

Mr. Shultz gave a carefully measured account of the incident based on intercepted radio transmissions.

According to Mr. Shultz, the event unfolded this way:

At 18:12 Greenwich Mean Time Wednesday, a Soviet fighter made



Three sisters of Lee Chul Kyu, a passenger on the downed Korean jet, react in Seoul to announcement of disaster.

visual contact with the 747. Nine minutes later, the Soviet pilot reported the jetliner at about 31,000 feet (about 9,400 meters). Five minutes after that, the pilot "fired a missile and the target was destroyed."

Mr. Shultz said there was no evidence that the Soviet pilots involved in tracking the plane delivered any warning that it should land.

"As far as we can see there was no communication between the two aircraft except they did track this aircraft for two and a half hours. At least eight fighters at one time or another were around in the vicinity, and the aircraft that shot the plane down was close enough for visual inspection of the aircraft," Mr. Shultz said.

Defense Department officials said the plane was an Su-15 jet fighter. The Su-15, code-named Flagon, is a 1960s-vintage interceptor plane. Intelligence sources said the Russians have about 60 Su-15s based on Sakhalin.

Mr. Shultz said none of the information he related had come from the Soviet Union.

South Korea's state-run television network, KBS, said the plane carried 72 Koreans, 22 Japanese, 34 Taiwanese and 112 persons of other nationalities. KAL said there were at least 30 Americans aboard. The plane carried 29 crew members.

Seas in the area where the plane was believed to have gone down were reported calm, but the temperature was about 50 degrees Fahrenheit (10 degrees centigrade). According to survival manuals, a person can last in such waters for about 50 minutes. Up to three and a half hours, there is a 50-50 chance of survival, and after that time, death is 99 percent certain.

South Korean officials said U.S. and Japanese search planes were scouting the area, and Japanese defense radar indicated a large number of Soviet aircraft appeared to be flying over the zone.

Officials of the Maritime Safety Agency said no signs of the plane's wreckage had been found. A spokesman for the maritime agency said "two Soviet ships remained in the scene after darkness while six others have withdrawn."

An agency official told The Associated Press that requests to enter Soviet territorial waters had been ignored by Soviet ships. Four Maritime Safety Agency boats were in the area, and six others were on the way, he said.

The agency official said neither Russian ships nor a Soviet coastal radio station responded to calls.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Japan wanted to search Soviet waters near Moneron Island, west off the southern tip of Sakhalin.

The KAL Flight No. 7 was due in Seoul at 5:55 A.M. local time. It made its last scheduled stop in Anchorage, Alaska.

In April 1978, a Korean Air Lines jet, with 110 people aboard, was fired upon by Soviet aircraft and forced to land at Murmansk, a Soviet city. The Russians alleged the Korean jet had violated their air space while en route from Paris to Seoul.

The last radio contact with the aircraft was at 3:23 A.M., when the pilot reported his position as 113 miles (180 kilometers) south of Hokkaido, a KAL spokesman said. He said the pilot gave no indication of any trouble and the weather was reported good.

However, Japan's Defense Agency said its radar showed what might have been the jet about 113 miles north of Hokkaido near Sakhalin.

Another Korean pilot whose commercial plane crossed the path of the Korean jet before it disappeared was quoted in the Anchorage Daily News Thursday as saying the plane appeared to be having radio problems.

Representative Lawrence P. McDonald, Georgia Democrat, was aboard.



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## Russia Admits Its Jets Intercepted Plane

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After nearly 24 hours of silence, the Soviet Union confirmed Thursday night that its fighters in the Far East had been scrambled to intercept and warn "an unidentified plane" intruding on Soviet airspace, but a Tass report made no mention of any attack on the plane.

The two-paragraph report was the first official acknowledgment that Soviet authorities had any knowledge of the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 that the United States alleges to have been shot down by a Soviet fighter in the vicinity of Sakhalin island. Earlier, the Foreign Ministry had met all inquiries by saying that the Korean aircraft was not on Soviet territory, and by declining further comment.

The Tass report said in full: "An unidentified plane entered the air space of the Soviet Union over the Kamchatka Peninsula from the direction of the Pacific Ocean and then for the second time violated the airspace of the U.S.S.R. over Sakhalin island on the night from August 31 to September 1. The plane did not have navigation lights, did not respond to queries and did not enter into contact with the dispatcher service."

"Fighters of the anti-aircraft defense, which were sent aloft toward the intruder plane, tried to give it assistance to the nearest airfield. But the intruder plane did not react to the signals and warnings from the Soviet fighters and continued

its flight in the direction of the Sea of Japan."

Western diplomats said that the Tass report appeared to represent a "holding position" by the Kremlin that left open the possibility of a formal government statement later, when the implications of the incident had been more fully assessed.

The diplomats said that one possible complication for the Russians lay in the reported absence from Moscow of Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, who is said to be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Druze Reportedly Slay 24 Christians in Lebanon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Leftist Druze militiamen massacred 24 Christians in a central Lebanese village in retaliation for a Lebanese Army sweep of Shiite and Druze Muslim militia strongholds in West Beirut, police said Thursday.

The Beirut radio reported news of the massacre from the official residence of President Amin Gemayel and U.S. Ambassador Robert S. Dillon, but neither building was reported hit.

In Damascus, the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, declared: "We consider ourselves in a state of war with Gemayel. There is no room any longer for any dialogue."

Asked about the report of the massacre, Mr. Jumblatt said, "I do not have any such information. ... They have been putting out many lies and I cannot comment on their lies."

Mr. Jumblatt said his militia would attack U.S. marines and other troops of the 5,400-man multinational peacekeeping force "unless they remain neutral."

"The mere fact that they are providing the Lebanese factional army with logistic support, expertise and training is enough for us to consider them enemies," he said of the marines.

Police said the massacre took place in the village of Bnaniyeh, in the Syrian-controlled mountains 19 miles (30 kilometers) east of Beirut. They said 24 persons were killed. The leftist Voice of Lebanon radio said about 40 were killed.

Voice of Lebanon, operated by the Christian Phalange Party, said the Druze militiamen stormed the homes of the village's few remaining Christians and "butchered about 40 elderly persons and children with knives, including the town's priest." It said only one resident survived.

Accounts of the killing of the Christians came as the Lebanese Army mopped up scattered pockets of militia resistance in West Beirut after the sweep, which the government viewed as a crucial test of its strength.

The state radio said the shelling of the presidential palace started when the U.S. special Middle East envoy, Robert C. McFarlane, and Mr. Dillon were in conference with Mr. Gemayel at the palace.

The Beirut radio also reported that three members of the Italian peacekeeping force were wounded in a rocket attack in West Beirut.

Two U.S. marines and six French soldiers in the peacekeeping force have been killed this week.

The latest French death came in fighting Wednesday, the Beirut radio quoted a French military spokesman as saying. The soldier died when shells landed at the Residence des Pins, headquarters of the French peacekeeping contingent in Beirut, he said.

At his press conference, Mr. Jumblatt accused Mr. Gemayel of ordering the army sweep despite an agreement to resolve the confrontation through negotiations.

Nabih Berri, a leader of the Shiite Muslim group Amal, and Ibrahim Koleilat of Marbutoun, the leftist Muslim militia, also issued statements rejecting Mr. Gemayel's reconciliation offer.

Sporadic rifle shots were heard in the streets as the Lebanese Army troops flushed out dozens of remaining militiamen from hideouts and trucked them blindfolded to prison.

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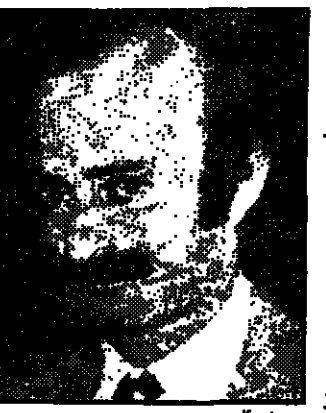
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Walid Jumblatt

## U.S. Seeks Explanation From Soviet, Explores Steps to Show Its Outrage

By Robert C. Siner  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan ordered the State Department on Thursday to demand "an immediate and full account" from the Soviet Union of the downing of a South Korean jetliner with 269 people aboard.

The chief presidential spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, read a statement to reporters in Santa Barbara, California, where Mr. Reagan is vacationing.

"There are no circumstances that can justify the unprecedented attack on an unarmed civilian aircraft," it said. "The Soviet Union owes an explanation to the world about how and why this tragedy has occurred."

"Words can scarcely express our revulsion at this horrifying act of violence," Mr. Speakes said.

President Reagan ordered flags on U.S. federal buildings and military installations lowered to half-staff.

Mr. Speakes registered the president's "disgust that the entire world feels at the barbarity of the Soviet government in shooting down an unarmed plane."

The president's counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, described Mr. Reagan as "very angry."

Mr. Reagan, who was due to end his vacation Monday, will instead return Saturday and meet with his national security advisers, Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Speakes said the United States was weighing options for what steps to take in response to the incident.

"I can't speculate on the action we will take," he said. "It depends on the Soviet explanation of it."

A State Department spokesman, John Hughes, said a message from Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union that was delivered to the State Department did not acknowledge that the Soviet Union had shot the plane down, nor did it accept responsibility for the incident.

He said the Gromyko message asserted that the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 was flying without lights and did not respond to signals from Soviet interceptors and their efforts to direct it to a nearby landing site.

Mr. Hughes said Soviet officials had been informed that the U.S. government "finds this reply totally inadequate and the U.S. reiterates its demand for satisfactory information."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, during a meeting with reporters at the State Department, declined to comment on how the incident might affect relations between Washington and Moscow.

Mr. Shultz was asked at his press conference whether the incident would affect his scheduled meeting with Mr. Gromyko of the Soviet Union in Madrid this month.

"Well, I certainly will want to meet with Foreign Minister Gromyko and hear what he has to say about this," he replied. "Of course, we expect to hear from the Soviet Union long before that."

On Capitol Hill, the Senate's Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, called the attack "repulsive, horrible, inexcusable and outrageous."

"As far as I'm concerned," he declared, "we ought to cancel our grain agreement. That would be one strong action we could take."

The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, termed the action "repulsive" but added that the United States still had an obligation to "continue the dialogue with the Soviet Union in the quest for peace."

The incident could have a "chilling effect" on U.S.-Soviet relations, he said, but is not likely to have a significant effect on such issues as arms control or the Middle East.

The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, called it "an unbelievably barbaric act."

He said in a statement: "Explanations and apologies will not suffice. Only direct action by the leadership of the Soviet Union to prevent a recurrence of this tragedy will do."

In Georgia, Kathryn McDonald, whose husband, Representative Lawrence P. McDonald, was aboard the Korean plane, characterized the attack as "a typical action of the Communists and the Soviet Union."

She added that "it was this type of behavior that my husband spoke out against so loudly and so long."

Mr. McDonald, Democrat of Georgia, earlier this year became chairman of the John Birch Society, a far-right organization.

Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said, "What has been told to me makes it sound like an outrageous, unforgivable act."

Former President Jimmy Carter called the action "inexcusable" and said "there is no provocation imaginable that could warrant such an action."

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## At Base in W. Germany, 2,500 Protest Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUTLANGE, West Germany — About 2,500 members of the West German peace movement marked the 44th anniversary Thursday of the Nazi attack on Poland by blocking a U.S. Army base they say will be a station for new nuclear missiles.

The group said its three-day blockade of the 56th Field Artillery Base would be the first major demonstration in this fall's campaign to block NATO deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles.

In East Berlin, police broke up a peace demonstration of about 50 people outside the U.S. Embassy and the nearby Soviet Embassy, seven demonstrators were detained briefly.

No incidents were reported in Mutlangen, where about 2,500 people marched to the base just before 6 A.M., the time of Hitler's radio broadcast announcing that the German Wehrmacht had invaded Poland on Sept. 1, 1939.

The Mutlangen base, about 30 miles (about 48 kilometers) east of Stuttgart, is one of three U.S. camps that expected to take Per-

shing-2 nuclear missiles this winter.

A U.S. Army spokesman, Major Tony Maravola, said that all normal traffic on and off the base had been halted because "we wanted to avoid a confrontation."

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Lebanese soldiers on street patrol after re-entering West Beirut.







## Former U.S. Officials Testify on Central America

By Joanne Ormieg

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two former secretaries of state and former President Gerald R. Ford took varying but familiar positions before the special commission on Central America set up by President Ronald Reagan to recommend long-range policy in the region.

Alexander M. Haig Jr., emerging from talks with the 12-member commission headed by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, said the United States was "faced with a problem of international credibility" in Central America.

Mr. Haig said policies "must involve careful integration and orchestration and linkage, if you will, with geopolitical realities."

Mr. Haig indicated that he continued to back the views of President Reagan, whom he served for 17 months as secretary of state until resigning in June of last year.

"Our problem in Central America is first and foremost global, second regional, with focus on the Cuban problem, and third in-country," Mr. Haig said. "If we fail to deal with these problems today in El Salvador we may find them developing in areas which are less

ambiguous and far more dangerous."

Former Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, who served under Jimmy Carter, said he told the commission that the major U.S. effort should be "behind trying to find a serious political solution" and that the Reagan administration was "not sufficiently accentuating" that approach.

Mr. Vance challenged Mr. Reagan's assertion that the Soviet Union and Cuba were fostering unrest in the region. It is necessary, Mr. Vance said, to ask whether Central America's problems "are the result of local factors or whether

they have their roots in Moscow or Havana."

"I said it was my judgment that the problems are essentially local, that they are economic, political and social, and that they must be addressed in their own terms and in their own local context."

Former President Ford took a middle course, saying that the roots of the conflict were "a combination of both" historic and external factors.

"It's a multi-headed problem and we'd better have a broad-based program to meet the challenge," he said.

Mr. Ford said he had told the commission that it has "a tremendous obligation to come up with a program of economic and military assistance" that will win both administration and congressional support.

Summing up the testimony, Mr. Kissinger said that the views of the three "were not unanimous" except on the point that "we cannot really afford to be divided on an issue that close to our borders." He said he was "increasingly optimistic" that the commission would achieve a consensus.

Linowitz Testifies  
Sol M. Linowitz, the U.S. envoy who negotiated the Panama Canal treaties, told the commission

Thursday that the challenge faced by the United States in the region was social and economic, not military.

"It does not serve America's interests to undertake intervention in any country, covert or overt, which threatens that government," Mr. Linowitz said, according to a report from Washington by United Press International.

He was referring specifically to the administration's backing of rebels fighting the leftist government in Nicaragua.

Such a move is "inconsistent with the principles we have espoused and inconsistent with the best course for this country," he said after testifying before the commission in a private session.

Mr. Linowitz said the administration was not addressing the real problem.

"We've got to recognize that what we're dealing with is not a military challenge and a military problem but essentially an economic and social problem, which happens to have a military dimension," he said.

Mr. Linowitz was the key negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties that were signed in 1978 and gradually turn over control of the canal to Panama.



Former President Gerald R. Ford and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger before the commission meeting.

## Youths Told Dieting May Stunt Growth

By Victor Cohn

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The fear of getting fat is making some children and teenagers eat so little that they stunt their growth, according to the leading article in the New England Journal of Medicine published Thursday.

The pattern is less severe than the extreme "anorexia nervosa" that makes some persons shun food, but may be far more prevalent.

"What I'm talking about is a boy, say, who doesn't really look terribly skinny. He may in fact look trim and slim, perhaps about 5 percent underweight. But he is underweight during a crucial growth period, and at age 14 or 15 may look like a 10- or 11-year-old," said Dr. Fima Lifshitz, a New York pediatric endocrinologist, or specialist in hormones and growth.

"I've seen a girl who was 16 when we first saw her and hadn't gained a pound since age 10," he added in an interview. "When we rehabilitated her and gave her enough to eat, she began to develop her breasts and other normal sexual and body characteristics for her age. But she has had little growth in height. She has had a permanent loss, because once women menstruate, they fuse their bones."

Dr. Lifshitz, Dr. Michael Pugliese and others at North Shore University Hospital on Long Island and New York City's Cornell University Medical College in the past two years have studied 201 Long Island youngsters with short stature or delayed puberty or both.

They found that nine boys and five girls — or 7 percent of these patients — had no hormone deficiency or other physical cause of their immaturity.

"All that was happening," Dr. Lifshitz said, "is that they weren't eating enough because they were afraid to get fat."

## AFL-CIO Calling for Demonstrations Against Reagan Policy on Labor Day

By Harry Bernstein

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — U.S. labor leaders are calling for big turnouts of anti-Reagan demonstrators at AFL-CIO-sponsored political rallies around the country on Labor Day on Monday, a move they admit risks damaging their political credibility just one month before making their presidential endorsement.

In Washington, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland predicted that more than 400,000 demonstrators would turn out at 150 rallies as part of the federation's "Solidarity Day III."

Mr. Kirkland said the demonstrations would be the first test of labor's ability to organize its troops for the 1984 elections. But if the crowds are thin, this could turn into a sign of labor's political weakness, not its strength.

"It's true, we will be putting our

credibility on the line next Monday when we call on our members to publicly show their determination to bring an end to the rule of this country by reactionaries," William R. Robertson, Los Angeles County AFL-CIO executive secretary, said at a press conference here Wednesday.

To demonstrate that labor can turn out its members and supporters, the unions probably will have to attract far more than the predicted 400,000 participants. Last year's Labor Day parade in New York drew nearly that number alone.

Solidarity Day I was an AFL-CIO-sponsored march in Washington on Sept. 19, 1981. It was one of the largest political demonstrations ever held in the United States and was the start of a counterattack against the economic and social policies of the Reagan administration.

Solidarity Day II came on Jan.

30, 1982, when protests centered on repression of trade unions in Poland.

This year's Solidarity Day will return to the original anti-Reagan theme. The unions are also hoping the demonstrations will mark a turning point in the fortunes of unions generally.

Ed Asner, president of the Screen Actors Guild, said at a press conference here in Los Angeles that tens of thousands of workers were expected to join the protests because "we know there is a wave of anti-unionism sweeping this land, threatening the gains for which we and our predecessors struggled so ardently to win."

Even if there are large turnouts at the rallies, the real test of labor's political strength will not come until after Oct. 1, when the AFL-CIO will meet in Hollywood, Florida, to endorse a 1984 presidential candidate.

## Bible Publisher, Objecting to Texts, Forces Subsidiary to Cancel 3 Books

By Herbert Mitgang

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dodd, Mead & Co., the 144-year-old New York trade book publisher, has canceled two novels advertised in its fall 1983 catalogue and withdrawn a volume of verse that is already in print. Dodd, Mead was ordered to take these actions by its parent company, Thomas Nelson Inc., of Nashville, Tennessee, the world's largest Bible publisher, which considered some of the language in the books objectionable.

After being sent a "Tip-on-a-Dead Crab" by William Murray, and "Skin" by Thomas Heneg, and "Skin" by Thomas Heneg, which was acquired a little more than a year ago by Nelson. In

addition, about 5,000 copies of "The Devil's Book of Verse," edited by Richard Conniff, are not being shipped from Dodd, Mead's warehouse, on orders of Nelson.

Lewis W. Gillenson, president of Dodd, Mead, said that Nelson had insisted that certain "four-letter words, excessive scatological and language that took God's name in vain" had to be eliminated before the books could be published.

The language considered not acceptable by Nelson included certain words or word combinations that used "God," "Christ" or "Jesus" as expletives. Mr. Gillenson said that an executive of the Nashville conglomerate told him it was all right to print "damn" but not "goddamn." The four-letter word for copulation was forbidden, but

the four-letter word for defecation was permitted.

The authors and their agents described the action as censorship and refused to make any changes in their works. Mr. Gillenson declined to call Dodd, Mead's refusal to publish censorship, but instead described his orders as simply a desire to save Nelson from embarrassment because its executives were "deeply involved in the Christian movement."

Dodd, Mead has informed the authors' agents that the two novels could keep their advance money, which is described as in the medium range. In addition, Dodd, Mead will turn over the type and graphic designs of the unpublished books to the authors.

Albert F. Gillotti, a vice president of Banker's Trust in Europe who writes under the pen name Thomas Heneg, said: "This is an ill for Dodd, Mead's authors and for writers everywhere who are under contract to the publishing subsidiaries of conglomerates that claim to, but do not, grant editorial independence."

"The Devil's Book of Verse," published Aug. 1, is a collection of poetry ranging from John Dryden to Cole Porter. Its editor, Mr. Conniff, said there were objections to the use of "goddamn" in two poems.

Mr. Gillenson had asked Mr. Conniff to permit pages with the two offending poems to be removed from the book before it left the warehouse. Mr. Conniff said he refused to do so. "I can't allow some religious group to censor a book I have my name on," he said.

According to BP Report, a book publishing newsletter, Nelson feared that its competitors in the religious book field would call attention to Dodd, Mead's "offensive books" and damage Nelson's reputation with Christian booksellers.

## Reagan Issues Warning On Leaking Secret Data

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a memorandum to federal employees, President Ronald Reagan has urged them not to make unauthorized disclosures of classified information and warned them that criminal prosecution would follow violations when "circumstances warrant."

Copies of the memorandum were sent to all federal departments and agencies Tuesday, an administration official said. He said it was possible that some agencies might not distribute it to employees who never handle information classified as confidential, secret or top secret.

On March 11, the president issued a National Security Decision Directive calling for greater efforts to curb such leaks and to investigate them.

The official said that "no particular event or leak caused him to decide to issue the governmentwide memorandum," adding: "In effect, it is a way of looking each employee in the eye and reminding them of their responsibilities."

The official said that the memorandum was directed only at the disclosure of classified information. "He's not talking about a policy paper on tax rates or a discussion of a fad in his staff," the official said. "That kind of thing annoys all presidents, but he wanted to stress his concern about secret information."

Mr. Reagan's two-page memo

described unauthorized disclosures as illegal and said that the oath taken by government employees to faithfully discharge public duties is violated when such disclosures take place.

He also wrote that "as public servants we have no legitimate excuse for resorting to such unauthorized disclosures," adding that "there are other means available to express ourselves."

The president asserted that there were mechanisms for presenting alternative views and opinions within government and also procedures for reporting wrongdoing or illegalities.

He added that government employees had the right to leave their posts and criticize policies, adding: "What we do not have is the right to damage our country by giving away its necessary secrets."



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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Marines' Tenure

Following the deaths of the American marines in Beirut, President Reagan is being asked to submit the question of their tenure to Congress under the terms of the War Powers Act. He is resisting. Secretary of State George Shultz said Wednesday that although the 1,200-man force ashore had come under fire and had returned fire, it was not engaged in actual combat. Hence the president is not required to ask Congress to review its continuing presence. This is a pretty legalistic answer, one unlikely to calm congressional and public anxieties about a violent situation in full view on the nation's television screens.

The fact is that the premises under which the marines were sent to Beirut last year are in sad shape. The official view then was that from the wreckage left by the Israeli invasion, at least one good result — a free, united and unoccupied Lebanon — could be extricated. It was precisely the expectation that the marines would not be drawn into battle, but would merely stand behind the growing authority of the Lebanese Army, that won the Pentagon's reluctant assent.

The president's own optimism shone through in his reference to "the settlement in Lebanon" — actually, just the evacuation of the Palestine Liberation Organization — in his speech of Sept. 1, 1982, announcing that he

was moving on to address a broader Middle East peace.

A year later, Syria's troops remain in Lebanon, defying American diplomacy. Israel is turning its back on the huge contribution its invasion made to Lebanon's political malady. In the latest battles around Beirut, Druze and Shiite Moslem militias are exploiting the Lebanese government's predicament to press their claims for revision of Lebanon's basic political structure — the very claims that underlay the civil war that began in earnest in 1975 and never really stopped. The expectation that the marines' stay would be short-lived and safe is no more.

It would be shocking if the United States were to turn tail because two marines were killed. But President Reagan cannot possibly want to have the force's presence in Beirut become a contentious issue, which it surely will if he does not explain in specific and convincing terms just what diplomatic strategy its presence is serving and what steps are being taken to minimize risks to its members. What would, and should, most disturb Congress is that a president has appeared to put American servicemen into a dangerous place without having a clear idea of what they are doing, and of what he is doing.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Taxes and Fairness

If federal taxes must be raised in the United States — and it is beyond dispute that they must — the question is which taxes. The widespread hostility to the income tax is a matter for real concern. The Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations has just published the results of its annual poll on American taxation and, as in each of the previous four years, the respondents voted the income tax to be the least fair. The runner-up, as usual, was the local property tax. The poll then asked its respondents to choose between higher income taxes and a federal sales tax on all purchases except food. By more than two to one, the people polled said that they would prefer the sales tax. If that truly represents national opinion, it shows an astonishing swing over the years.

But like many polls, this one contains contradictory currents. Asked how to make the national tax system more fair, respondents most frequently answered: Make upper income taxpayers pay more. A sales tax will not do that. Again, asked how best to increase income taxes, respondents most frequently favored cutting back on itemized deductions like those for state taxes and mortgage interest.

Over the past decade, the proportions of people who consider the income tax to be the

most unfair has risen and fallen in close correspondence with the inflation rate. In 1972 the income tax's rating for unfairness was low; it leaped upward the following year when the inflation rate doubled, and leaped again with the inflation rate in 1979. Since popular resentment of inflation and its efficiency in kicking people into higher tax brackets helped elect Ronald Reagan president, it is not entirely surprising to see the same sentiment here.

Polls do not reliably tell politicians how to treat people fairly, least of all in a subject as complex as taxation. One is entitled to wonder whether the people being polled here are fully aware of the implications of a national sales tax. But polls do tell politicians whether people feel that they are being treated fairly.

The great irony conveyed by the recent polls is that there has never been a tax law so intricately adjusted and amended and revised in the name of fairness to one category of taxpayers or another as the income tax. The result is a tax so riddled and intricate that a great many Americans now consider it the least fair tax of all. The poll is probably giving Congress good advice when it suggests that most people's idea of fairness indicates both simplicity, and neutrality toward inflation.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Marcos's Spies in the U.S.

Two Democratic congressmen from California have given public substance to what has long been taken for granted in the American-Filipino community: They said agents of the Marcos dictatorship illegally spy on and harass critics of the regime in the U.S. while the Reagan administration averts its gaze.

Representatives Don Edwards and Forney H. Stark Jr. released a secret Defense Intelligence Agency report on five agents assigned to the Philippine Embassy in Washington "to monitor Philippine dissident activity in the U.S." This is an outrageous extension of President Ferdinand Marcos's police-state methods to free American soil that should not be countenanced. East-bloc agents spying here are summarily shown the door; spies of an ally, especially a notoriously undemocratic and corrupt one, must be dealt with in the same way.

—The Chicago Sun-Times.

### The Fighting in Lebanon

That the multinational peace force, notably the American marines, has been fired upon and has suffered some casualties should not raise surprise and be the cause of demands for its withdrawal. As long as the Lebanese government feels that the presence of the force brings a measure of stability in Beirut it would be foolish to withdraw it merely because it is fired upon. However, it is evident that politically the effectiveness of the force could be undermined if it is seen to be becoming involved in unending civil war in Lebanon.

Having the force in Beirut does, however, give the Western powers political influence in persuading Mr. Gemayel that there must be a broadly based government, and that Maronite privileges at the expense of the Moslem population must be diluted.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Nobody stands to gain from the extreme disorder except the Syrians, who sustain the Druzes in their opposition to any new settle-

ment Mr. Gemayel might try to achieve, and who do not conceal their ultimate wish to have a controlling say in the country. The Israelis have rarely been found so wanting in ideas as they now are in Lebanon. Stay, and they are shot. Go, and no one is capable of restraining any of the forces which eight years of war have let loose. The least problem of all now is the partition of Lebanon: That is a fact.

—The Guardian (London).

### Begin's Decision

With Menachem Begin, Israel loses both a controversial and a remarkable leader. But his policies — and his determination to achieve these wily-ally — remain intact. So little will change in the near future for the Middle East and the world.

—De Standaard (Brussels).

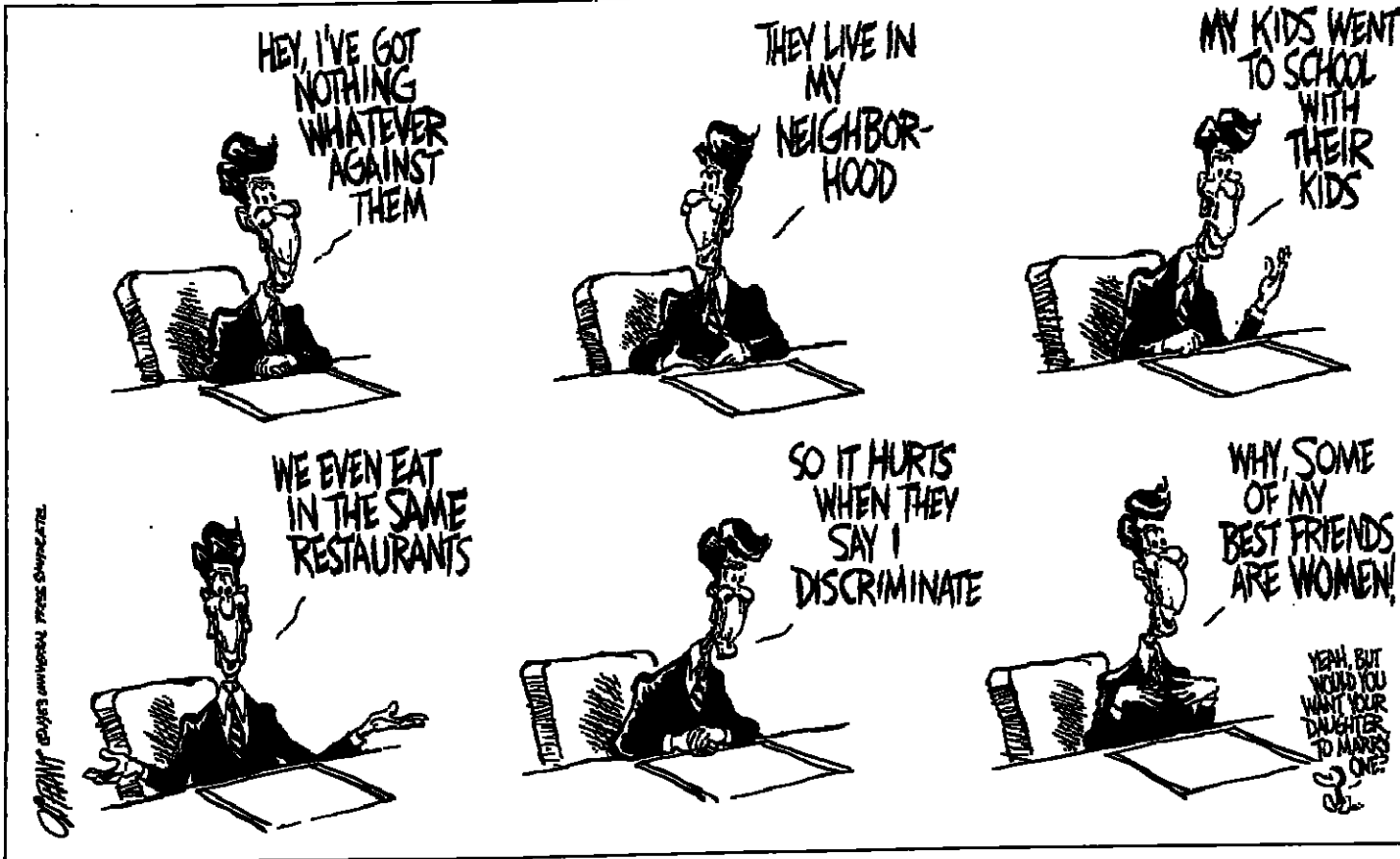
No Israeli leader in view can be expected to implement policies to vacate the occupied territories or to negotiate with the PLO. When will more moderate elements in the Israeli and Palestine camps be able to command enough power to talk about peace for everyone?

—Het Belang van Limburg (Hasselt, Belgium).

### The Violence in Pakistan

President Zia, from a Western point of view, has provided a welcome stability to the region. For all his guile, however, Mr. Zia has failed to forge the necessary national consensus to keep the country united. He is certainly not "finished," as the opposition suggests. On the other hand he is looking less secure than at any time since he seized power. The predicament that Mr. Zia faces is how to reconcile the urgent need for stability with the growing demands for pluralism. In the past, pluralism in Pakistan has been virtually synonymous with instability, while stability has been achieved only through dictatorship.

—The Financial Times (London).



## Change of Heart on the U.S. and Central America

By Mortimer B. Zuckerman

NEW YORK — Because of enormous public confusion over U.S. involvement in Central America, I recently visited the region with a delegation of congressmen for a first-hand look. I went holding political views of El Salvador and Nicaragua shared by many liberals and centrists in the United States. To my surprise, I returned impressed with the effectiveness of U.S. policy and convinced that Americans need to be involved.

I had thought that in El Salvador the United States was engaged in wrong-headed and dangerous military action on behalf of a repressive government, and that Washington had failed to address economic and political grievances built up after decades of injustice. I went with the impression that the guerrillas seemed to have won popular support for their efforts to revolutionize the political system. My instinct was that this was only an internal struggle, not an East-West competition, and that once again the United States was backing the wrong side for the wrong reason.

But I returned home with the sense that U.S. military support was critical for physical security in the country-side, which, in turn, is necessary to guarantee ordinary Salvadorans' ability to make free choices. I also concluded that American military support is essential if the United States is to persuade the Salvadoran government to democratize the political process and implement a program of agrarian reform and economic development. The guerrillas seem to have no larger a popular base than the government does. Both sides command support with guns.

In Nicaragua, the Sandinist revolution carried the hope for a better and freer life after the feudal tyranny of the U.S.-supported Somoza regime. Yet what I found was a government busily consolidating a leftist totalitarian

state internally, and aggressively involved in attempting to overthrow its neighbors. Only the threat of a military confrontation with forces backed by the United States led the Sandinists to signal willingness to negotiate a genuine agreement not to destabilize their neighbors.

In El Salvador, the masses have not been angered to the point of large-scale popular uprisings like those in Nicaragua or Cuba. No popular revolt accompanied the guerrillas' "final" offensive in 1980-81, and last

has coordinated its military presence with programs in health, education, agriculture, transportation and reconstruction to retain the area's loyalty after the army leaves. This is a phase in an overall National Plan for Reconstruction. The cost of this program has been minimal by U.S. standards: only \$65 million in military aid and \$230 million in economic aid. Even Ruben Zamora, the guerrilla political leader, told our group that if this aid continues, the rebels can no longer hope to win the war.

*"I returned home with the sense that U.S. military support was crucial. We cannot remain above the fray."*

year's election showed that at least two-thirds of the people objected to being "liberated" by the revolutionaries. A military solution to control an insurgency is thus feasible.

To this end, the United States is training and equipping the Salvadoran Army for infantry and small-unit tactics and keeping the soldiers in the field to engage, harass and exhaust the guerrillas. About 50 percent of the officers and noncommissioned officers will have received U.S.-supervised training by the end of 1983. As a result, the army has improved its morale and field performance and engaged in its most sustained and aggressive campaign. It has captured the momentum and substantial military control in much of the eastern provinces, particularly in San Vicente and Usulután. The rebels have withdrawn to remote areas, have no counterattacks, have limited themselves to hit-and-run attacks and appear to be increasing logistical and manpower problems.

In San Vicente, the government

send a shock wave to the bickering factions in its fragile coalition, and may have hoped to have his party go to the polls early in search of a victory that would vindicate his policies.

There are precedents for this. After leading his party to victory in 1963, for example, David Ben-Gurion turned over the top job to Levi Eshkol. Golda Meir did a similar thing in 1974 when she "retired" briefly and handed over the prime ministership to Yitzhak Rabin.

Consider what Mr. Begin's "resignation" means under Israel's complex parliamentary system. The current government is toppled or a prime minister resigns, a transitional government, consisting of the current prime minister and his cabinet, is established and is locked in place for at least three months. Before an election can take place, the Knesset must pass a law ordering that an election be held within six months.

Thus, Mr. Begin's Likud government can expect to remain in power for nine more months. Mr. Begin's dramatic announcement might have had another more practical motive: to muffle the effects of the October municipal elections in which Likud is likely to do badly. For Mr. Begin to leave public life would mean political disaster for Likud.

It also would be uncharacteristic of him to leave the political arena with so many unresolved crises. Significantly, Mr. Begin has not resigned his Knesset seat. He continues to meet with party activists.

The search for a successor to Mr. Begin may have divided Likud, but the Labor alliance is also on shaky ground. Shimon Peres, the party's leader, has already lost three elections and is wary of another. The Labor alliance also is plagued by ideological divisions.

If both Likud and Labor go into an election split and bitterly divided, the results will prove to be inconclusive and divisive. Mr. Begin is then likely to head Likud's call to help appoint a successor or perhaps even head the ticket at an early election and then turn over the reins of government to his chosen successor. With Mr. Begin at the head of the ticket, Likud is an almost sure winner.

The writer, a professor of political science at American University in Washington, is editor of the *Journal of Strategic Studies* and is working on a book to be called "The Life and Times of Menachem Begin." He contributed this comment to *Newsday*.

## Menachem Begin: His Political Future

By Amos Perlmutter

WASHINGTON — Despite Menachem Begin's dramatic announcement that he will resign as prime minister of Israel, he is unlikely to make a quick exit from the political stage.

The complexities of Israel's political system require him to remain for some months as a caretaker prime minister. But the leadership vacuum in Israeli politics as a whole as well as in Mr. Begin's Likud Party, combined with his personal inclinations, seem likely to lead him to retain leadership and play kingmaker in choosing his successor.

Mr. Begin probably wanted to

speculation about the reasons for his resignation has focused on Mr. Begin's depression after his wife's death, his deteriorating health, his disillusionment at growing political racism in Israel, and his frustration over his inability to extricate Israel from Lebanon or to revive the floundering economy.

In fact, Mr. Begin's announcement was a political act by a supremely political person. Mr. Begin probably wanted to

## ... And Uneasy Legacy

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A longtime correspondent in Israel, Michael Elkins of the BBC, once asked Menachem Begin how he would like to be remembered in history. He answered without hesitation: "As the man who set the borders of the Land of Israel for all eternity."

There is that statement were the qualities that made Mr. Begin a hero to so many of his people: the vision of Jewish destiny, the absence of doubt, the defiance of the external world. But there also was what troubled others: a vision so fixed and so grandiose that it might threaten the whole enterprise of a democratic Jewish state.

Mr. Begin's achievements have been remarkable. In six years he has taken the country far toward encompassing what he means by the Land of Israel: all the territory between the Jordan River and the sea.

Beyond the physical expansion there was a psychological change. Israel always had to be tough. But in the Begin years, the toughness of necessity began to look more like a military of choice. A writer who is generally sympathetic to Israel spoke in *The Economist* of "Israel's new ethos, a militant spirit so pervasive and intoxicating that it may well prove impervious to reality."

There's the rub. In the end, nothing is impervious to reality. Mr. Begin's decision to resign is itself a testament to the claims of reality, and not just in the sense that age catches up with us all. Those who know him well say he has been depressed in recent months by an awareness of what the war in Lebanon turned out to cost.

It was a war of choice, with grandiose objectives: to solve the Palestinian problem once and for all, to create a unified Lebanese state friendly to Israel, to weaken Syria,

to assure security on the northern border so no more Israelis would die there. But strategy was divorced from reality, and the result was disaster.

Today Lebanon is undergoing its worst sectarian warfare in years; Syria looms on from a strengthened position. The human problem of the Palestinians is hardly solved: If anything, it presses more heavily.

To date, 517 Israeli soldiers have been killed in Lebanon and 2,700 wounded; the equivalent, in population terms, of 180,000 American casualties. Israel is riven by doubts; for the first time numbers of its young men are resisting military service.

Mr. Begin sees all that. But he cannot or will not see that his policy of a Greater Israel threatens far more dangerous consequences. More than a third of the country's population would then be people of a different culture and allegiance, and peaceful democracy does not usually thrive under those circumstances. Consider Northern Ireland, or Sri Lanka.

The unreality that has marked Mr. Begin's policy in Lebanon and the West Bank has also been seen in economic policy at home. His government has allowed borrowing and inflation to soar. It was good domestic politics, but it made Israel ever more dependent on the United States. A policy of illusion has sapped the ethic of self-reliance.

The point is not personal. I think no Israeli politician but Menachem Begin could have brought off the great achievement of peace with Egypt. But in the end, history will see the Begin years as a time when zealotry and fantasy raised new dangers for Israel.

The New York Times.

## America's Strident New Voice

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The "Wireless File" is a U.S. Information Agency compendium of official U.S. statements and documents, together with American press reports and comment, sent to U.S. missions abroad. It is also made available to journalists, for whom it is an important reference.

Although it is addressed primarily to American officials abroad, it has, under the Reagan administration, become less a useful record of policy and debate in Washington than a vehicle of propaganda.

The articles reprinted from the press repetitively attack the Soviet Union, Cuba, Nicaragua, Libya and so on, and praise the United States and its policies. Sometimes there is information and illumination, more often there is simply harassment.

One of the report's favorite sources of articles — which are offered for reprint to the foreign press — is *The Washington Times*, the new newspaper sponsored by the Unification Church of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon. The support of the so-called Moonies cult would not seem to be an edifying recommendation of U.S. foreign policy.

The change in the character of the "Wireless File" is representative of what has happened elsewhere in the information services of the government. The Voice of America has become less the voice of America, taken in its turbulent and politically undisciplined variety, but of the administration's foreign policy.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which after much grief in the 1950s established themselves as serious forces in Soviet and East European affairs (as well as conducting research that is indispensable to anyone concerned with these matters) also have suffered from politicization and considerable international tension since the Reagan administration took office.

Some journalists read official compilations of the Soviet and Soviet-bloc press and radio reports because they provide as much indirect as direct information about Soviet government thinking and priorities; what officially is said may be less important than how it is said and what is not said.

One now reads the U.S. government's publications and listens to the Voice of America for the same reasons. They demonstrate what Washington wants emphasized by its embassies as they deal with foreign governments and the foreign press, and what it prefers to have ignored or minimized. They provide a sketch of reality as the administration would like it to be.

All this is not particularly surprising. The people Mr. Reagan brought to Washington believe in fighting fire with fire, propaganda with propaganda, and they think it liberal sentimentality to sponsor an information service that expresses the pluralism and internal controversies of the United States with detachment.

It is striking, however, that it should have been so easy for them to alter the character of the U.S. information output against the professional judgment of what surely must be a substantial portion of the career officers concerned with such things in the USIA, and in the State Department and CIA.

It would not have been so easy in other countries. The British Foreign Office, the BBC and the British Intelligence Service have proven notoriously difficult for successive governments to control when matters of professional conviction were at issue. The French civil service, with its "grand corps" of professionals, is often accused of running France in defiance of elected power — even, in the Fourth Republic, of running it in the absence of elected power. This independence is by no means an unmixed blessing. But it has been an important, and mostly positive, factor in British and French public life.

The objections to this are obvious. In the American case, the president and his appointed officials formally express the popular will. American diplomats, information specialists and intelligence officers, after all, were not elected.

But it is also true that as professionals these people understand things that elected officials do not understand. One would think that this would impose upon them obligations to the nation.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Fallen Heroes

Regarding "Drug Scandal Widens at Games" (IHT, Aug. 24):

I'm an American and proud of it, but pride falls to the wayside as one sees the shameful use of drugs by U.S. athletes. They reaped what they had sown at the recent sports competition in Venezuela. U.S. sports officials should demand such drug tests of all potential qualifiers. The innocent have nothing to worry about. There should also be drug testing for all professional athletes. There was a time when we could look to these men and women as heroes. Let us clean up our act so that our great sportsmen and women can again be heroes.

REV. GORDON E. PULLEY,  
Plymouth, England.

### Olympic Depths

Regarding "U.S. Denies TV Satellite to Cuba for Olympics" (IHT, Aug. 23) by Don Shamon:

The Olympic Games embrace all nations of the world in courteous competition. President Reagan's denial of the use of a domestic satellite to Cuba for televising the 1984 Games is in keeping with previous

mean-spirited refusals. A case in point is the denial of a visiting visa to Salvador Allende's widow, or the quibbling over meat in the school lunches of poor children.

LEONORE SUHL,  
Portimão, Portugal.

### Provincial New Yorkers

Regarding the People column (IHT, Aug. 18):

It is undoubtedly true that New Yorkers tend to be provincial in their attitudes toward other places. However, Betty Bloomingdale certainly exaggerates when she says that "Some New Yorkers think that nothing happens west of Central Park." A more realistic boundary would be the Hudson River.

GLORIA IMPERIA,  
Rome.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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## Premier's Crisis Plan Causes An Uproar in British Columbia

By Douglas Martin  
New York Times Service

VICTORIA, British Columbia — Flush with an election victory, the government of this Pacific Coast province is proposing a series of actions whose cumulative effect is expected to be extremely radical.

At a time of severe economic crisis, Premier William Bennett has announced plans to dismiss or otherwise remove a quarter of the provincial government's employees, about 11,000 people.

Among other things, he wants to abolish the Human Rights Commission, take tenure away from college professors, abolish rent controls, as well as the office for resolving tenant complaints, and partly restore public medical insurance to the private sector.

Not since the unemployed rioted in Vancouver during the Depression have emotions been so stirred. The government rails about the responsibility of the "socialist" opponents, and its opponents call those in power "Nazis" and worse.

"The usual political wisdom is to promise people more and not to tell them how you're going to pay for it," Mr. Bennett, leader of the Social Credit Party, said in an interview. "We promised them less."

David Barrett, leader of the opposition New Democratic Party, responded: "This is like a war where you send the wounded to the barricades."

The confrontation centers on 26 separate bills, among them measures that would also curb various

forms of social welfare and aid to the handicapped.

Although the legislation has not been passed, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police paid unexpected visits to the homes of government workers shortly after the legislation was introduced July 7 and demanded keys to their offices and government cars.

The legislation originally proposed that government workers could be dismissed "without cause." Although that phrase has been removed, labor leaders believe the law would give the provincial government the same latitude.

Further legislation is also expected, government officials say, to restrict the power of private unions and weaken the province's pro-worker labor code. That has led to a broad coalition of private and public sector unions uniting in an organization called Solidarity.

There have been demonstrations involving tens of thousands of people. Placards have denounced the government's approach as "jackboot" and labor leaders have threatened to call a general strike.

British Columbia's economy has plunged nearly 8 percent in two years. In that period government employment grew slightly and social programs for such things as health and education, accounting for 80 percent of the provincial budget, were maintained at one of the highest levels in Canada. At the same time, tax revenues have been shrinking, and economists now project far slower growth in the next decade than seemed likely two years ago.

The government's position is rooted in these realities. Or, as Mr. Bennett said, "If you make \$20,000, you can't go on continuing to spend \$35,000."

The problem is flagging worldwide markets for the natural resources that British Columbia has in abundance. The province has been hammered by sluggish sales of lumber, minerals and natural gas.

Mr. Bennett's re-election victory on May 7 capped a campaign in which two clear ideologies were presented. The premier preached a sermon of government restraint, although not specifying the breadth of the actions he planned to take. Mr. Barrett of the New Democrats, a former premier who held office from 1972 to 1975, emphasized jobs, even if the government had to provide them.

The party increased its majority in the 57-seat legislature by three seats, to 34. So it has an absolute majority and eventually can probably pass anything it wishes.

Except for Mr. Bennett's term in office from 1972 to 1975, Mr. Bennett or his father, W.A.C. Bennett, held power for the past 30 years.

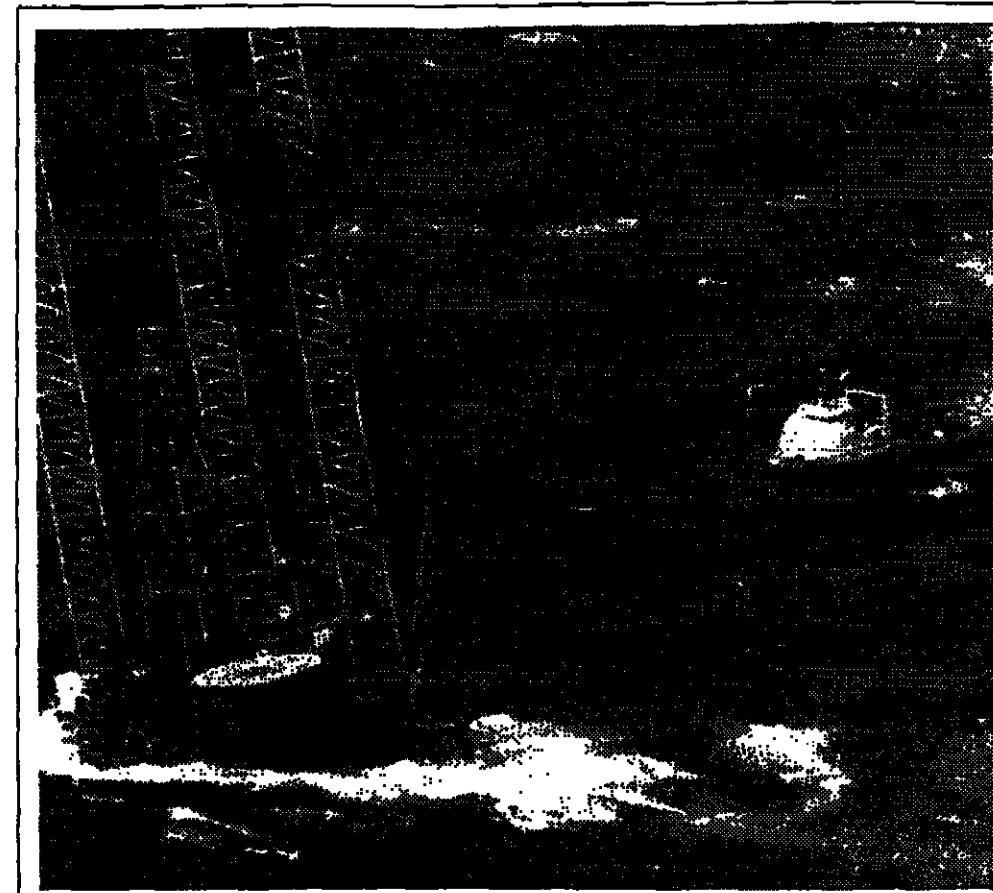
William Bennett is, in effect, demolishing many of his father's accomplishments, a number of which were designed to increase public-sector powers. In 1961, when he tried to expropriate the province's electric company, W.A.C. Bennett was accused with the chants of "Sieg Heil" and "Dictator!" his son hears today.

W.A.C. Bennett also brought universal public medical insurance to British Columbia, bought the ferry service from the mainland to Vancouver Island and built roads, bridges and other public works. And he always kept a balanced budget.

The current premier, pointing out a projected budget deficit this year of \$1.6 billion, says of his cutbacks: "It's more than philosophical, it's an economic necessity. We have no choice." He also says that his father and Mr. Bennett ran governments "for the times."

Both sides expect long discussion on the proposed legislation, particularly on the human rights changes, which have been denounced by Roman Catholic leaders and Canada's five leading Protestant churches.

Under the proposed legislation, employment advertisements could specify the applicants they wanted by race, religion and sex, something that is now illegal. Homosexual groups are worried that such changes will be directed against them.



DRIFTING OIL RIG — A rescue tug stands by the Esso oil rig Key Biscayne, adrift in heavy seas about 120 miles north of Perth, off Australia's west coast, after two tow lines broke. Despite high winds, three Australian Navy helicopters rescued 43 crew members Thursday, and nine men stayed aboard to reset the tow lines when the weather calmed.

## In Pakistan's Riot-Torn Province, Visitor Sees Effect of Martial Law

By William K. Stevens  
New York Times Service

LARKANA, Pakistan — He was only a driver, taking a passenger to a nearby village from this birthplace of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister of Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto, who was hanged in 1979 after he was deposed by the present military government, is buried near the village, which is in the southern province of Sind. The widespread anti-government protests that have left at least 24 people dead, have been concentrated in the area.

The approach to the village, named No Dero, where a large demonstration was reportedly made to take place, was smooth; gray-shirted police in black berets made no attempt to stop the car at various checkpoints. But suddenly, in the middle of No Dero, a stocky man in civilian clothes burst out of a group of perhaps six uniformed police and charged the car, yelling angrily. The driver, startled, stopped.

"Where are you going?" the stocky man shouted. He later was identified as an officer in plainclothes. "Get out of here! Go back to Larkana!"

Without waiting for a reply, he hauled the driver from the car and beat him on the arms and shoulders with a long bamboo staff. A policeman hit the driver with a rifle butt. Bruised and bleeding, the driver stumbled back into the car and drove off.

"Now you've seen martial law with your own eyes," a young banker who opposes the government of General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq said later, when told of the incident.

The banker had set out from Larkana on his Honda motorcycle to see if he could join in the scheduled demonstration at No Dero. He had also been turned back.

He said the encounter at No Dero was only part of the story of what had been going on in Sind for the last six years.

What makes Sind residents angry, he said, is not just that the martial-law government has suspended civil rights and democratic institutions, or that it has crushed dissent and kept many of its enemies in jail for the last six years.

The government, he said, is dominated by army officers who come from the province of Punjab, the country's largest, richest and most powerful state, north of Sind. Sindhis believe, he said, that the Punjab-dominated government discriminates against them. General Zia, most of the government's other leaders and most of the army's high command are from Punjab.

For example, the banker said, Punjabis get most of the jobs in factories in Karachi, the capital of Sind. In addition, he said, the government sends many Punjabis, but few Sindhis, abroad for education, and Punjabis officers who retire from the army are given farmland in Sind as a pension.

The banker charged that the government was "not taking any interest in the Sindhi peoples." He said his had demonstrated against the Zia government this year.

General Zia promised from the outset to crush the protests, and the army and police have responded by arresting protesters by the thousands.

Many people agree the present agitation has little or no chance of bringing down the Zia government unless the Punjab joins in. So far,

the protest movement there has been weak.

The banker said all top politicians in Punjab were in jail, so "how can anybody expect a large protest?"

The uprising continues to simmer although it seems to have passed a peak. In Larkana, at least once a day for the last few days members of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of eight proscribed political parties that started the present protests, have opened either the main bazaar. They sometimes throw rocks at shops that have not already closed their doors. The police come, fire tear gas and make arrests, and the protest is over until next time.

Police fired tear gas and plastic bullets Thursday to disperse a crowd of about 100 people in central Karachi. They came to hear an elderly Baluchi leader, Mir Ghous Bakhsh Bizenjo, call for an end to martial law and for new national elections. The Associated Press reported from Karachi.

Mr. Bizenjo, about 70, chairman of the Pakistan National Party, and Mohammed Hussain Azad of the Pakistan People's Party, were arrested as they tried to flee the tear gas. The exact number of people taken into custody was not immediately known. Police used minimum force to disperse the crowd.

## Medicare Hospital Rates Start to Be Standardized

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has announced the first big step toward standard national rates for hospitals treating elderly and disabled patients under the Medicare program.

Officials disclosed on Wednesday the basic standard rates Medicare would pay for a hospital case in each of nine regions of the country, ranging from a high of \$3,021 in urban areas of Illinois, Michigan and Ohio to a low of \$2,142 in rural areas of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

In calculating the government's actual payment, the basic rate is multiplied by a factor designed to reflect the cost of different procedures. Coronary bypass surgery, for example, is given eight times the weight of a cataract operation.

The new system, which uses predetermined rates for all patients with the same illness or injury, it takes effect when a hospital begins its next fiscal year, on or after Oct. 1. The system was designed to help the government control Medicare spending for hospital inpatient services, which rose from \$3 billion in 1967 to \$38.5 billion this year.

There is much uncertainty about the effects of the new payment system. U.S. officials said it would not have a sudden or dramatic effect on Medicare patients. Hospital officials said the system would give them new incentives to control costs because they could keep all the money they saved by holding their costs under the rates fixed by the government.

If the system does help restrain hospital costs, officials said, it would also slow the increase in out-of-pocket costs for Medicare patients admitted to the hospital. Medicare patients already must pay a deductible, now \$304, for hospital care. This amount rises each year to reflect the increase in average daily hospital costs.

Some hospital officials have said they would specialize in more profitable services and might abandon less profitable procedures. Some economists say such a trend could make it more difficult for some patients to get certain types of medical care, but U.S. officials said they expected no problems.

In a statement issued with the new rules, Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of health and human

services, said: "Prospective payment for hospitals is the most important improvement in the history of the Medicare program. It corrects a fundamental flaw in Medicare's current system, which almost by rote has paid hospitals their 'costs.' With prospective payment, for the first time, Medicare will reward the hospitals which improve performance. Efficiency will now bring dollar dividends to those institutions."

Medicare was created in 1965. It now provides health insurance for more than 26 million elderly and three million disabled Americans. The new payment system was required under the comprehensive bill that President Ronald Reagan signed last April to shore up the finances of the Social Security System.

Some hospitals now charge more than the rates being set by the government. However, under the new system, they are forbidden to charge Medicare beneficiaries any more than the amounts authorized under prior law: a deductible, now \$304, for the first day in a hospital and an additional fee of at least \$76 for each day after the patient's first two months in the hospital.

At a news conference, Dr. Robert J. Rabin, an assistant secretary of health and human services, and Carolyn K. Davis, head of the federal Health Care Financing Administration, said they would closely monitor the behavior of hospitals to make sure they did not arbitrarily cut short hospital stays.

Mrs. Davis said that the government would spot-check patient records to make sure that hospitals correctly classified cases and did not assign them to categories paying more than was justified.

In August 1982, Congress directed the Reagan administration to devise a proposal for prospective payment of hospitals under Medicare. Four months later Richard S. Schweiker, then secretary of health and human services, submitted an elaborate proposal to Congress. In April of this year, Congress adopted the proposal.

Spokesmen for the hospital industry had criticized the administration's original proposal as too rigid. Congress therefore allowed regional variation in Medicare rates for the first three years of the new system. But starting in October 1986, the Medicare rates are supposed to be standard across the country, with one rate for urban areas and another for rural areas.

## Expert Calls PCBs in Transformers A 'Time Bomb' for Public Health

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An expert has called for preventive measures against fires in electrical transformers insulated with polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, and described the problem as a "public health time bomb."

Dr. Arnold Schechter, speaking at a meeting of the American Chemical Society Tuesday, presented the initial findings of medical tests performed on people who were exposed to toxic soil containing PCBs after a 1981 electrical fire at a state office building in Binghamton, New York.

Dr. Schechter, a professor of preventive medicine at the State University of New York who was part-time health commissioner of Broome County, New York, at the

time of the fire, said that liver biopsies on 10 persons who entered the building to retrieve belongings, to fight the fire or to clean up for extended periods, showed that three individuals suffered liver damage that is only now beginning to heal. Examinations by three doctors indicated no other likely cause except exposure to the toxic soil.

The Environmental Protection Agency banned further use of PCBs in transformers in 1977, but that did not apply to existing equipment. Another speaker, Dr. Christopher Rappe, a Swedish professor of organic chemistry, estimated that there were 1.8 million capacitors and 100,000 transformers containing PCBs in the United States alone, all posing some risk of releasing their contents, particularly as they aged.

## The Ubiquitous Banfa Helps Chinese Cope With Nitpicking Regulations

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — A newly arrived British diplomat went to the hospital for the physical examination needed to obtain a Chinese driver's license. All went well until the diplomat put on his glasses to complete the eye test.

The doctor pointed out that the diplomat's photo on his British driver's license showed no glasses. How could he be issued a Chinese license that didn't match his British one? Together they pondered the impasse. Then the doctor proposed, "You may drive in China, but you must never wear your glasses."

Such is the banfa, a key to navigating China's formidable bureaucracy. In Chinese, banfa means a way means, usually out of a problem, but this definition trivializes it. A Chinese writer, asked for a better definition, ventured that "to have a banfa means to have resourcefulness."

Consider, for example, a banfa of national proportion. Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, has tried to get over-age officials to step down in favor of younger, better-educated ones. At first, Mr. Deng was not successful.

China sets no formal retirement age for its party and government functionaries. Those who retire give up not only their post but also perquisites, including a comfortable apartment, chauffeured car and, not least, the *guanxi*, or pull, to fringe a higher education or good jobs for their children.

Under Mr. Deng's banfa, old officials who retire may now keep their salary and fringe benefits. They also become eligible for extra pensions and retain their right to read official documents and sit in on meetings.

Such concessions cost plenty, but Mr. Deng's banfa may be working. More than 470,000 veteran officials, one-sixth of those who held posts before the Communist takeover 34 years ago, have retired.

The banfa is an antidote to a system choked with petty, conflicting and secret regulations. One ministry alone reportedly issued 1,000 new laws last year. Ordinary Chinese must live with legalistic nitpicking. A translator in Beijing heard that his wife was coming on vacation from her job in Shanghai. Copies are not infrequently assigned to different parts of the country. But he could not rent a hotel room for their reunion because his residence permit listed him as living in a dormitory. His employer arranged a banfa that sent him on temporary assignment to Shanghai to see his wife.

To be sure, some banfas border on the insane. Some weeks ago, three fire engines were lined up

outside the entrance to one of the residential areas set aside for foreigners living in Beijing. The government does not let Chinese into the compounds without permission, so the firemen, who had been called to fight a fire, had to wait until the armed sentry at the gate telephoned for clearance. By then, the fire had fortunately burned itself out.

One nervous European diplomat inquired later about how to get a fire engine into the foreigners-only compound in case of fire. A Chinese official explained that the banfa was quite simple. After reporting a fire in his apartment, the foreigner should walk out to the gate and invite the fire crew in as his guests.

In another case, an American teaching English at Beijing's Iron and Steel Institute applied to bring his fiancée to China to get married. The authorities at the institute were reluctant because he had been seen earlier in the company of a young Englishwoman and therefore might already be married. As a banfa, they had him sign a statement saying that if he had ever been married before, he would have gotten a divorce.

But some banfas can turn sinister. Another young American, working at the New China News Agency, visited Tibet with his wife last spring after getting the necessary travel permit from police in neighboring Xinjiang. Since few foreigners are allowed into Tibet, his superiors decided later that someone in the agency must have provided him with a letter to arrange his trip.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00	149.80	-0.20	IBM	1,234,567	150.25
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00	149.80	-0.20	IBM	1,234,567	150.25
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00	149.80	-0.20	IBM	1,234,567	150.25
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00	149.80	-0.20	IBM	1,234,567	150.25

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45

NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45

**Thursday's NYSE Closing**

Vol. 4.4 m. 74,126,000  
Prev. 4.4 m. Vol. 68,000,000  
Prev. Consolidated Close 13,456,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00	149.80	-0.20	IBM	1,234,567	150.25
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00	149.80	-0.20	IBM	1,234,567	150.25
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00	149.80	-0.20	IBM	1,234,567	150.25

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00	149.80	-0.20	IBM	1,234,567	150.25
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00	149.80	-0.20	IBM	1,234,567	150.25
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00	149.80	-0.20	IBM	1,234,567	150.25
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00	149.80	-0.20	IBM	1,234,567	150.25

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45

NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45

AMEX Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00	149.80	-0.20	IBM	1,234,567	150.25
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00	149.80	-0.20	IBM	1,234,567	150.25
IBM	1,234,567	150.25	149.75	150.00	149.80	-0.20	IBM	1,234,567	150.25

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Indus	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Trans	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45
Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45	1234.80	+0.25	Comp	1234.56	1235.12	1233.45

TOWN 1-

**COMPANY EARNINGS**

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain									
Company	Revenue	Profit	Per Share	Company	Revenue	Profit	Per Share	Company	Revenue
British Petroleum	1234.56	123.45	0.12	Hutch. Whampoa	1234.56	123.45	0.12	British Petroleum	1234.56
British Petroleum	1234.56	123.45	0.12	Hutch. Whampoa	1234.56	123.45	0.12	British Petroleum	1234.56
British Petroleum	1234.56	123.45	0.12	Hutch. Whampoa	1234.56	123.45	0.12	British Petroleum	1234.56
British Petroleum	1234.56	123.45	0.12	Hutch. Whampoa	1234.56	123.45	0.12	British Petroleum	1234.56

(Continued on Page 10)

**Monday**  
in the Trib.

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## Brown Is Beautiful

by Courtland Milloy

WASHINGTON — As the unofficial office summer-tan judge (my expertise is derived from being born tan), I am frequently asked by those returning from vacations to rate their skin tone.

"Look, I'm darker than you!" some say excitedly. "Uh, could you hold out your arm," others say. "I just want to check something."

Sure thing, pal. I just wish I had some "Honorary Negro" buttons to pass out. I enjoy this summer skinline; never thought I'd see the day when brown was better. But tanning is in, folks. Dare I ask why? During these last weeks of summer, sunbathers quit beaches with complexions spanning the skin-tone spectrum, including black, burnt pink and fire-engine red. Laid out, bellies up, they are engaged in a modern form of sun worship where self is sacrificed instead of virgins.

There are countless sunning systems and there are lotions, potions, oils, creams and screens for quick tans and slow fades. Never mind that thousands die from skin cancer each year while countless others suffer heat strokes and dehydration. The risks are well known, but apparently worth taking in pursuit of that perfect tan.

So why?

"I want to be a sort of olive brown," says one woman as she fries her face off. "I have a white jump suit that I can't wait to wear." Judging from her overexposure, she may have to wait until next summer. In a park, a man has taken his shirt off and stretched out on a bench. Sunbathed and drenched with sweat, he puts his shirt back on and struts back to his office. "My girl thinks my 'tan line' is sexy," he says.

For some reason, people associate a glowing tan with good health. A smooth, caramel color, if acquired, supposedly suggests that one has been energized by nature's most powerful force.

Actually, working for a tan is a relatively new phenomenon. Historically, a dark skin has always had social significance: Older cultures regarded tanning and weathering of the skin by sunlight as a stigma of the lower classes; tans identified a person as laboring in fields. The pale translucent complexion was most desired.

Then came the industrial revolution, moving the lower classes indoors.

"Increased leisure has altered attitudes toward outside activity," says Dr. William Becker, a professor of dermatology at the University of Illinois. "Many segments of . . . society endow a deep tan, especially out of season, with an aura of virility, leisure and wealth."

Then again, there are other interpretations of what may be going on. In his 1961 book, "Black Like Me," John Howard Griffin, a white man who took drugs to turn black temporarily, said of his experiences, "I am constantly approached by whites in the U.S. and Africa who want the experience of being black."

Says Dr. Thomas Williams, chief of dermatology at Howard University in Washington: "You have whites who want a tan because they say it makes them look good and you have blacks using skin lighteners and hair curlers because they say that makes them look good. I see this as diabolically funny."

The implications could be far-reaching, suggesting a change—if not a decline—in the significance of skin color. It would be nice to think that all this is leading toward a more equal view of all colors, all year round.

Meanwhile, my vacation-ending colleagues are still coming by for skin spot checks. I remind them what the old folk in my neighborhood used to say about the matter: "The blacker the berry, the sweeter the juice."

© 1983 The Washington Post

## No Vacation for the Unwary

by Joseph Fitchett

WASHINGTON — To ease the pain of returning from summer vacation, listen to some holiday horror stories gathered by a British journalist: Beware, for example, of Italian breakdown artists just outside Paris. Their specialty is to station themselves in a car with Italian plates on the roads bringing German, British, Dutch and Belgian tourists north from the sun. Flagg down cars with foreign plates, the con men explain that they don't have enough money for car repairs. So, they say, they are prepared to sell the designer leatherwear they have in their car for exhibit in Paris — \$100 for an \$800 jacket, for example.

Even if a tourist feels no compassion for the "stranded" driver, he may well be tempted at the thought that the Italian is selling off his samples cheap. Those unwary enough to make a deal — and Paris police say there are enough suckers to make a living for a score of these con men — wind up with imitation leather goods that can be bought cheaply in Paris chain stores, where the con men get their supplies.

Another kind of Italian breakdown artist operates in filling stations on Italy's superhighways. When a foreign motorist stops for gas, the criminal gets close enough to puncture a tire with a nail, causing a slow leak. When the motorist eventually pulls over with a flat and begins to replace the tire, a team that has followed on a motorbike can swoop alongside, remove a handbag from the car and roar off with impunity, knowing the motorist cannot follow. The same sort of technique is also used at airports on tourists who have just rented cars and not yet driven off.

Credit cards are another major target of con men. The real worry for tourists is not the card itself, as seen as a lost card is reported, the owner's liability stops. Nor need tourists fear the merchant who rewrites the voucher, altering or adding figures to increase the bill — no worry, that is, if the tourist kept his receipt.

A subtle fraud involves running a customer's credit card through the vending machine several times to get several vouchers, which can be used to write up and collect payment for nonexistent sales. Another version is practiced by waiters and salesmen who take the name and number on a customer's card and use the information to order merchandise by telephone from mail-order houses, theater-ticket agencies and other over-the-phone billing agencies, including even airlines.

Stories like these are part of the catalog of vacationer's woes in a new book by a British journalist, Bryan Moynihan, who says he believes tourism is too big a business to be left to travel agents and who offers advice on how to cope with the travel industry.

In "Fool's Paradise: A Trick-of-the-Trade Guide to the Great Tourist Rip-Off," published in England by Pan Books (£1.75), Moynihan — the European correspondent for the Sunday Times of London — explains some of the economic facts of life in the travel business.

Already an industry grossing more than \$100 billion a year, travel and tourism will be second only to the arms business as a money-spinner by the end of this century, he says. Because of the giant volume of business, even a few cents gained off each traveler amounts to big profits.

Travelers' checks are a good example of Moynihan's findings. Nearly \$20 billion worth of them were issued last year; if the average charge was one percent, travelers paid \$200 million for this method of protecting their money.

With a slight extra effort, according to Moynihan, a traveler could insure his money with any large insurance company for less than one percent — and he would probably find more places willing to accept his cash, and at a better exchange rate than travelers' checks.

For banks, of course, the big profit on travelers' checks is not the fee but the chance to use a traveler's cash from the time a check is purchased until it is redeemed. During this time, the cash can be invested by the bank, usually at



Illustration by Fernando Kofas.

the high interest rates charged for short-term financing.

The money held by a bank in this way is known as "the float," and Moynihan reports that the American Express float, for example, averaged \$2.3 billion in 1979. On average, Americans cash their checks within 30 days, but Europeans hold checks longer (the British average 45 days), and Arabs tend to take more than two months.

Perhaps the easiest way for a traveler to save money is to watch out for stiff mark-ups on telephone calls from hotels. These surcharges, even on direct-dial calls where no operator is involved, amount to a 160 percent mark-up in one international chain's hotels in West Germany, Moynihan reports, adding that London hotels average the same extra charge. Geneva has a 100 percent mark-up, while Paris hotels charge 25 percent. (Even a collect call can involve a surcharge.)

These surcharges have become so high that Bell Telephone has waged an international advertising campaign, urging Americans to make a brief call home — where surcharges are illegal — to ask the other party to call them back. A telephone has been introduced by American Telephone and Telegraph to reduce European surcharges: hotels that agree to reduce their rates get free publicity about having a calling on their surcharges. But, Moynihan writes, one hotel chain "joined with an undertaking not to surcharge more than 100 percent."

Analyzed as money machines rather than pleasure palaces, hotels take on a different appearance.

The average tourist spends a quarter of his or her time shopping, and you don't want money to spend money anywhere else than in the hotel, according to a hotel designer, Philip Brown, as quoted by Moynihan. "That is why modern hotels have . . . brought the shopping street into the hotel."

The designer must also try to keep guests nearby in the hotel beach — known in the trade as "tanning yard." Owners prefer guests who don't swim too much. "People who swim don't

drink nearly as much as people who only sunbathe," Brown explains. So many hotel pools are designed to be attractive to look at while offering few straight, deep stretches inviting a long swim, Moynihan says.

Recorded background music also is chosen for commercial reasons. Snappy music encourages the quick turnover sought in a hotel coffee shop while slower, more classical music is preferable in an expensive hotel restaurant because it encourages people to linger — and spend.

While alerting tourists to some of these tricks of the trade, Moynihan also lists some traveler's rights. In most countries, for example,

• You cannot be refused a room just because you have no luggage. Only the lack of proper identification is legal grounds for not admitting a guest.

• If food or wine is bad, you are entitled to reject the meal and refuse to pay for it. But you must pay for what you have eaten. If you eat half a course before sending it back, you owe half its price. If you refuse to pay anything, the restaurant can demand your name and address in order to sue you. But it has no right to detain you once you give your name and address.

• The words "Not Responsible for Hats and Coats" have no legal weight. If a waiter or cloakroom attendant takes your coat, the restaurant is liable for its damage or theft — though not for anything left in the pockets. (The restaurant is also liable if a waiter spills anything on a customer.)

• Airlines whose international flights are delayed more than four hours are responsible for compensation — a night in a hotel, for example. But they are not liable for such "unforeseen damage" as the traveler's missing a vital business meeting.

• Finally, if the hotel where a travel agent sent you turns out to be a nightmare, photograph it as evidence. If you can prove discrepancies between the reality and the agent's brochure, the agent is liable — and a tough traveler can sue for money back and for loss of enjoyment.

Adds an official of the immunization campaign: "The illness is more frequent in the early summer and the fall, when the weather is just at the right temperature for the ticks and when thousands of people tend to go walking or mushroom-picking in the woods."

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## That Unforgettable Day Americans Never Remember

PARIS — Americans have got it wrong for years. "July 4 is not Independence Day — Sept. 3 is," says Dr. Joan R. Challinor, who teaches early American history at American University in Washington. "Declaring independence is not achieving independence. Seven years passed between the time we declared it and the time we got it."

Dr. Challinor has a point. The American Revolution did not officially end until the Treaty of Paris, signed by David Hartley for

### MARY BLUME

Great Britain and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay for the United States, stated that "His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the United States . . . to be free sovereign and Independent States."

The Treaty of Paris was signed on Sept. 3, 1783, in the Hotel de York, at what is now 56 Rue Jacob on the Left Bank. Immediately after the signing, the participants dashed out to Versailles to witness another treaty, the Treaty of Versailles, which ended the wars that had been waged between Britain and France, Spain and the Netherlands. The American Revolution, as the historian Jonathan R. Dull, writes, was only part of a greater conflict:

"By the spring of 1782, the war begun in Massachusetts had spread to the shores of Europe, Africa and Central America and engaged the military and naval forces of much of Europe. It should be described as four wars fought against Great Britain: by the United States to secure her independence, by France to improve her position in the European balance of power, by Spain to recover possessions seized from her in other wars, and by the Netherlands asserting her trade rights."

The momentous and almost totally forgotten signing of these treaties is being celebrated this year and, most particularly, this weekend in the United States and in Paris. On Friday, French events that the public may participate in include a 10 A.M. mass at Notre Dame and at 9 P.M. a historical pageant in the park of the Chateau de Versailles, which will feature such scenes as Washington crossing the Delaware (a Louis XIV basin will stand in for the raging river) and which will end with the kind of monumental fireworks display at which the French excel.

"The most important event is the fireworks, because fireworks turn gunpowder into something beautiful, and it seems to me that's an appropriate way to celebrate a peace treaty," Dr. Challinor says. She is founder and chairman of the National Committee for the Bicentennial of the Treaty of Paris. The French have formed a Comité d'Honneur Pour la Célébration du Bicentenaire des Traites de Versailles et de Paris.

The actual anniversary of the signing, on Saturday, will be celebrated principally in a march up the Champs-Élysées, beginning at 10 A.M., by visiting Americans dressed in Revolutionary uniforms. These volunteer regiments, sticklers for accuracy, roll their own cartridges, and the U.S. Embassy had a hard time procuring the proper gunpowder for their muskets.

In Britain, the signing of the Treaty of Paris will be celebrated later in the year, notably by a Thanksgiving Day service at St. Paul's and by the donation of a new pair of gates to replace those at Grosvenor Square that were melted down in World War II.

In the United States, festivities range from a covered-wagon trek in Pennsylvania to flights by a Treaty of Paris balloon and many exhibitions, including one at the Smithsonian that will display a love letter Benjamin Franklin wrote to a Frenchwoman in the form of a Treaty of Paris for display through Oct. 30 at the Museum of the City of New York. In January 1984 the final ratification of the treaty by the Continental Congress will be commemorated at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1783 the capital of the United States.

Commemorative stamps, scarves and enamel boxes are also on offer. The Smithsonian is making a film for American television about the treaty negotiations, called "The Work of Peace," and by the time the festivities end, more than 600 institutions across the United States will have displayed material designed to familiarize Americans, finally, with the treaties. Most Americans, says Dr. Challinor, assume that the war for independence ended with the victory at Yorktown.

"Battles are dramatic, peace negotiations are long," she says. "They are arduous, they are complicated. It is easier to celebrate a battle than a peace."

Sept. 3 has been declared a day of celebration by President Ronald Reagan, the last part of a bicentennial triptych that began with celebrations of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and of the battle of Yorktown in 1781. France entered the fight on the side of the rebels in 1778 and if the French have never been shy about reminding Americans of their contribution — "The United States was born at Versailles," says a pamphlet by the Versailles Chamber of Commerce — no one contests the importance of their aid.

During their stay, Buxton and Price lived in an eight-foot-square hut two miles from a huge king penguin colony. "Conditionwise, it was probably the hardest I've ever done," Buxton says. She spent her first eight filmmaking years in the heat of Africa. "But the wildlife was tame and approachable, so that part was easy."

Price took all the still pictures, while Buxton shot the documentary footage. They shared the daily chores, including the melting of snow for drinking water. "Neither of us had worked in conditions like this before," Buxton says. "There was a team of scientists stationed just 15 miles from us, but we couldn't reach them by land." The women were totally alone, except for 40,000 penguins, hundreds of elephant seals and some albatrosses.

Buxton and Price have worked together three years. Before that, Buxton shot documentaries on her own. "Being alone didn't bother me, but sometimes now I wonder how I coped." She finally decided she needed an assistant when she began making plans in 1979 to film in the bleak Falklands. She called Price, a school friend she had not seen for 10 years, who became interested in photography while working for an advertising agency in London.

"I do get a lot of people approaching me, but most of them I'd never consider," says Buxton. "I didn't want to take someone who would get fed up after four weeks, once the novelty wore off, and be dying to get home. I went to Annie because I knew her, because she was a photographer and because I thought she might enjoy going to the places I liked. I explained the conditions and told her that in no way could she change her mind and go home. I told her the worst."

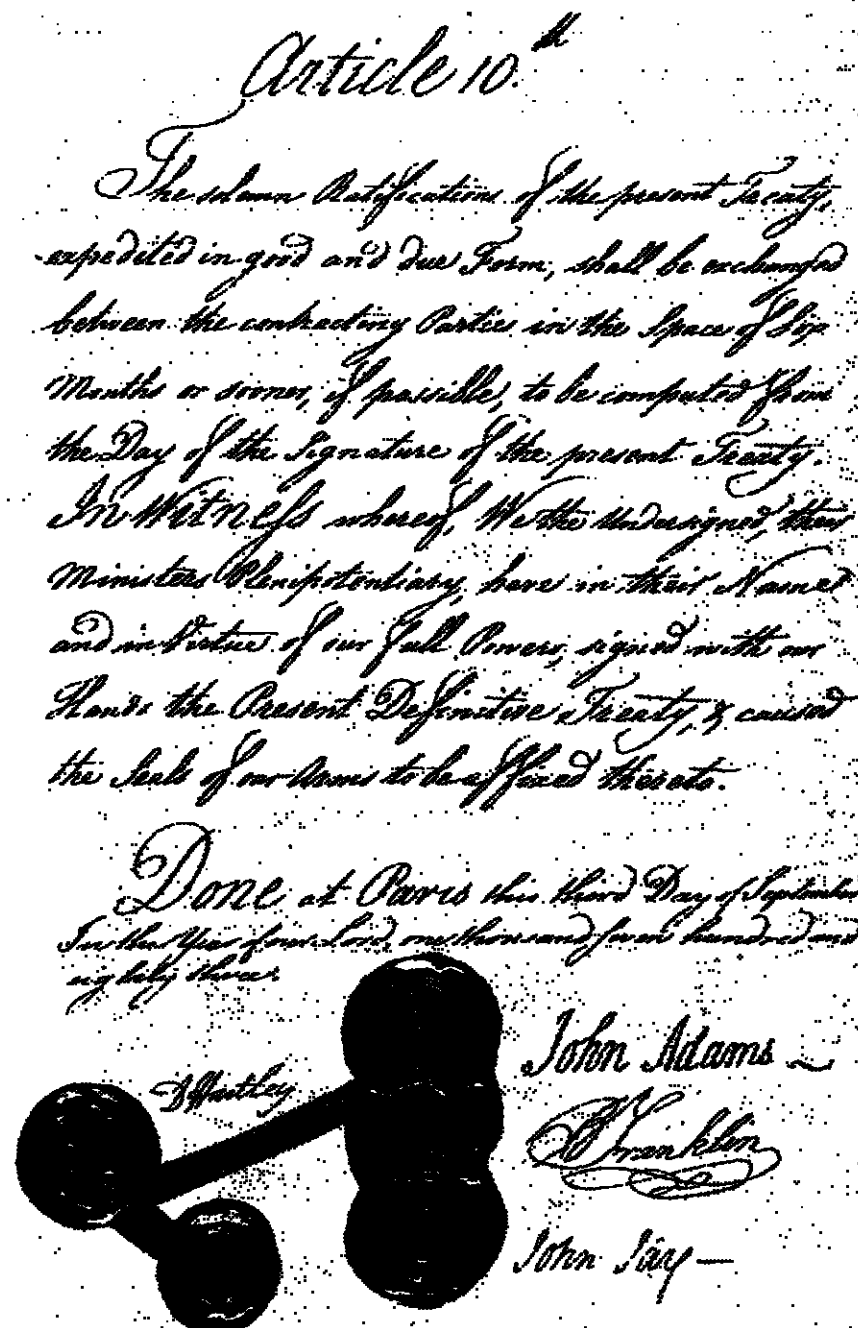
The pair are now filming green turtles, sea birds and native wildlife on Ascension Island, a volcanic island in the South Atlantic with a population of about 1,000 — and, with its tropical temperatures, quite a change from South Georgia.

Of her filmmaking philosophy, Buxton says, "I choose my own subjects. I'll visit the location if I can. Then I'll write out the basic story line of the film or films. Hopefully, there will be more than one. Then I work out a budget and schedule and take it to Survival Anglia. If they like my proposal, they'll finance it."

Buxton has worked for Anglia for almost 12 years, initially as an independent filmmaker, but for the last eight years under contract. The company has never turned down any of her proposals, and already she has a go-ahead for a project in southwestern Spain starting in September 1984.

"In that part of Spain," she says, "there are these massive, great sand dunes, 100 feet tall, that move at a rate of 20 feet a year. They smother the pine forests and then gradually move on. The forests have 50 or 60 years to recover until the next sand dune comes along."

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## Flora, Fauna and Filmmakers

by Nancy Mills

LONDON — When Cindy Buxton and Annie Price arrived on the island of South Georgia in the South Atlantic in October 1981, they had on their minds few things but penguins — the 3-foot-high variety identifiable by the swatch of red under the chin.

Buxton and Price did not know they would get caught in the middle of a war between Argentina and Britain over the Falkland Islands. South Georgia, population 40,000 penguins, is 800 miles beyond the Falklands, but because it is a British island, it became a war objective of some value.

Argentina tried but failed to capture the two English filmmakers. "The Argentines sent a message saying they were coming to get us," Buxton recalls, "so we kept looking over our shoulders. We heard a lot of firing, but we were so isolated they could only have reached us by air or by sea. It turned out their two helicopters were shot down, and one of their ships was destroyed."

At the time, though, the two women had good reason to be afraid. However, stranded as they were, they coolly continued to mingle with the penguins. The Antarctic winter was approaching and food was running short as the conflict raged over the horizon. Finally, eight months after they arrived on the barren island and one month longer than they planned to stay, Buxton and Price were taken out by Royal Navy helicopter.

Brushing aside their "war" experiences, they returned to England to put together "Stranded on South Georgia." The program was shown in Britain as well as in countries as far apart as Finland, Japan and Yugoslavia. It is the wildlife program that they intended to make, with a rumble of war in the background.

Buxton and Price specialize in photographing strange beasts in faraway places. They travel to isolated environments, set up camp for an average of six months and film what they see, working under contract to the British company Survival Anglia Television. Survival Anglia uses about a dozen teams around the world and Buxton-Price is the only all-woman team.

"Sometimes being a woman can be a slight disadvantage," Buxton acknowledges, "but every year it gets easier and easier because you can show your latest film. It was a bit of a struggle at the beginning, but you just go on until you get what you want."

Buxton, in her early 30s, is quite persistent. When the British Antarctic Survey Commission told her South Georgia was not a place for women, she would not take no for an answer. "The Americans have a number of women scientists working in their Antarctic bases," she says, "but the British have only men on their teams. It took me nine months to persuade them." At the time, she and Price were already filming in the Falklands.

"They had the old-fashioned idea that the conditions were too harsh and severe for us," she says. "I think they finally said yes because they got fed up with me telephoning them all the time. But once they'd agreed, they gave us lots of help and advice on such subjects as when to

cross glaciers and how to read clouds. The weather can change so rapidly."

South Georgia is one of the most isolated, unwelcoming places on earth. With an average temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit, or 0 degrees centigrade, with 30-mile-an-hour (48-kilometer) winds, it is a perfect environment for penguins and elephant seals.

During their stay, Buxton and Price lived in an eight-foot-square hut two miles from a huge king penguin colony. "Conditionwise, it was probably the hardest I've ever done," Buxton says. She spent her first eight filmmaking years in the heat of Africa. "But the wildlife was tame and approachable, so that part was easy."

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## Perilous Tales From the Vienna Woods

VIENNA — Potential death lurks in one of Austria's most idyllic spots, the Vienna Woods — virus-bearing ticks, which authorities predict may infect 200 persons this year.

In fact, the government says most of Austria, including the border region with Italy, is infested by the ticks, and so are large areas of Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Despite a widely publicized immunization campaign during the last 3 years, Austria recorded more than 600 cases of meningitis — 52 of them fatal — caused by tick bites in 1982.

"The ticks carry a virus that causes meningitis, for which there is no cure and no effective treatment," says Dr. Hans Hofmann of Vienna's Virological Institute.

"Symptoms of the disease include high fever, inflammation of the brain membranes, vomit-

ing, sleeping sickness, muscular weakness and paralysis," he explains.

Adds an official of the immunization campaign: "The illness is more frequent in the early summer and the fall, when the weather is just at the right temperature for the ticks and when thousands of people tend to go walking or mushroom-picking in the woods."

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## TRAVEL

## Making a Beeline Through Bern

by Alan Levy

**B**ERN — Straightforwardly Swiss, this capital city reveals itself to the tourist in a straight line, 1.42 kilometers (nearly a mile) long, leading from the railroad station to the Bear Pits that recall how Bern got its name. Along the arcaded medieval street, which changes its name three times, there are patrician houses and artisans' workshops, statuary and surprises, including the home of Einstein's Theory of Relativity.

The attractions begin on arrival in the train station on the main rail line between Zurich and Geneva. Inside the station, bear fat right from the concourse until you almost collide with a giant fiberglass head of St. Christopher. Here, in a corner of the station, are preserved some of the medieval foundations of old Bern, which was established in 1191 by Duke Berchtold V von Zähringen.

The search for a name was simple. Legend has it that the duke ordered a hunt and decreed that his fortification would take its name from the first animal killed — in legend, a bear (in German, *Bär*, plural, *Bären*). The city's coat of arms, showing a bear, first appeared in 1224.

Take the left escalator up to Spitalgasse, which is the first of four names for the street you will stroll. Mostly closed to private cars, it is, artistically, anything but pedestrian. The display windows of Loeb's department store are bound to stop you in your tracks: a moon of cabbage, for example, shining over a mountain of smetana and, down at the bottom, a tiny mouse nibbling at the trout.

Bern's trolley tracks divide around several of the 11 historic stone fountains whose colorfully painted pillars and vividly sculpted, often allegorical, statues — all erected around 1550 — give the Old City its enchantment. The first on this route is a jolly bagpiper and the last a glistening blue Lady Justice, sword and scales in hand, with pope, emperor, sultan and mayor at her feet. In between, are a fierce musketeer, a carnival ogre, Samson without Delilah, and, inevitably, a Bern Bear with Duke Berchtold V's coat of arms.

The first Gothic landmark is the Prison Tower, which served as the city's west gate from 1250 to 1350 and can be distinguished from the more famous Clock Tower by its one-handed clock. Its interior is now a small vertical information, seminar and museum area, with changing exhibitions that are often of interest. If not, the visitor can still climb to the top and examine the clockwork.

Between Prison Tower and Clock Tower, the street, now called Marktgasse, leads back through time to the original city gate, which lasted only until 1250, when Bern expanded westward. The 10-foot-thick (3-meter) stone inner core of the Clock Tower, dating to the late 12th century, is the oldest construction in the city. The tower's interior and eastern wall, however, were made of wood, and, like most of Bern, were destroyed by fire in 1405.

The city was then rebuilt in sandstone, including the fourth wall of the tower. From 1405 to 1530, its bell was struck by hand, but, in 1527, Kaspar Brummer "experimented" with mechanizing the clock. His three-year experiment has kept nearly perfect time ever since, never varying by more than 60 seconds a day even during the time when the best clocks were expected to be several minutes off. Its three disks and several faces also display the 24 hours of the day, day of the week, the date and month, signs of the zodiac, positions of the sun and other planets and phases of the moon.

If that were all, this Astronomical Clock would be a mere monument to Swiss watchmaking. What makes it a major tourist attraction is the entertaining figure play, or puppet show, that Kaspar Brummer built and automated to accompany the striking of each hour.

Three minutes before the hour, a cock crows and flaps its wings. Then a jester rings three bells as a file-and-drum corps of bears parades. When the cock crows again, the quarter-hour bell strikes, and a bearded Father Time flips his hourglass. Then a bigger-than-life knight in golden armor (made of linden wood) strikes the full hour on the large bell. Father Time counts the hours by moving his lips and scepter, while a lion turns its head with each strike of the bell. The show ends with the rooster's third crow.

The clock recently underwent a yearlong renovation. The trouble was not with the timepieces, but with the tower, since sandstone is almost as vulnerable to pollution as wood is to fire. That is why Bern has to work hard to retain its status as one of the best-preserved medieval cities in Europe. Most of the houses on the street — resplendent in their harmony and rich decorative detail — were built in the 16th and 17th centuries and restored, not for the first time, within the last decade.

Beyond the Clock Tower, the street calls itself Kramgasse (Shopping Street) and, since Bern is one of the antiques capitals of Europe, window-shopping is a bargain. At Kramgasse 49, you have to climb above a restaurant and a hairdresser's to reach the home of E=mc<sup>2</sup>: the apartment that was Albert Einstein's first address in Bern, from 1902 to 1905. In those three years, he married and fathered his first son as well as the Special Theory of Relativity, the Quantum Theory, his theoretical explanation of Brownian motion and his Law of Equivalence on Mass and Energy. He often looked back on "those happy years in Bern," where he lived until 1909.

The Einstein Haus, which was opened to the public in 1980, offers an eye-opening ramble through three rooms of the trio-4-brac of genius: Einstein's advertisement offering science tutoring before he found a job in the Patent Office; old report cards showing him to be a whiz in math and physics but an indifferent student of biology and German (he failed the entrance exam for the Swiss Institute of Technology in Zurich); and pictures of him as a dashing young man with a dark mustache. (Hours



Marktgasse's Musketeer Fountain and Clock Tower.

are 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Tuesdays through Saturdays and admission is free.)

"When did you ever see a young Einstein?" one of the two English-speaking guides, Bruno Jutzler, asks rhetorically. "You always see the aging genius at the glorious end of his career. Yet it was this young man here who was the real genius."

There is further food for thought down below: in the Restaurant zum unteren Jucker (The Enlisted Man's Mess). Like many inns in Bern, it features another regional discovery: meringue, which takes its name from the village of Meiringen in the Bernese Oberland.

Looking left at the next intersection, the visitor can see the red-roofed Town Hall, built in 1406, one of Switzerland's most impressive Gothic secular buildings. As Kramgasse becomes Gerechtigkeitsgasse, near the Justice fountain that gives the street its newest name, No. 62, a place to drop in — literally. One of many trapdoors leading to cellar boutiques, antique shops and theaters that do not connect at all to the buildings above them, this one descends to a 1635 wine tavern called the Klotzliker. Now owned by the city, it maintains a tradition of fine Swiss wines and snacks and another tradition, bequeathed by its founders: since the Klotzli sisters were spinsters, their cellar must be managed by unmarried women. A recent licensee had to leave because she married.

The street ends at the Nydeggen Bridge and, crossing it, you can see that the old city is a peninsula in the Aare River. The bridge leads to the Bear Pits, open 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. from Easter through September (8:30 A.M. to 4 P.M. the rest of the year) with no admission charge.

There are two pits — one for the adult bears, who loll and eat; the other a playground for the frisky cubs who scale ladders and fight over rubber tires. The bear population ranges from 12 to 18. When cubs are born around Christmas, the mother sits on them for a good three months to keep them warm through the winter; they are blind for about 30 days and, at the age of eight or nine weeks, they start to walk.

From the Bear Pits, the nearby Untertorbrücke — for six centuries until 1850 the only bridge into Bern over the Aare — leads back into the city, and the specialty shops on the Postgasse. Bern has 5 miles of shopping arcades and in the city and its immediate surroundings, 165 miles of marked walking paths. Ten minutes above the Bear Pits are the municipal rose gardens, formerly a graveyard. Reached by public transportation and then a cable car is the Gurten, Bern's "car-free, carfree mountain" 820 feet above the city. It offers a hotel, restaurant, children's fairland and, above all, a panoramic view of the Alps. To do Bern justice on foot, however, leave the Bear Pits and, heading left, visit the cathedral and the Swiss Parliament. The gardens of both afford breathtaking views of the Aare below. The cathedral, a late Gothic masterpiece dating to 1421, is notable for its stained-glass windows and choir stalls as well as a weather-beaten "Last Judgment" over the main portal.

Parliament's prime tourist attraction is a 105-yard cable car ride on the Marzilibahn, the shortest public railroad in Europe. It runs from the Parliament terrace to the Aare below, the entire route being through a garden. Local jokers like to tell tourists that the huge multidomed Parliament is the head office of this tiny railroad.

## SEPTEMBER DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Museum Moderner Kunst (tel. 78.25.50).  
EXHIBITION — Sept. 10-Nov. 13: "The Inclination Towards 'Gesamtkunstwerk': European Utopia Since 1800."  
•Musikverein (tel. 65.81.90).  
Sept. 26: The Julliard Orchestra, Jorge Mester conductor, Nadia Sonensberg violin (Schumann, Tchaikovsky, Brahms).  
RECEITALS — Sept. 20: Claudio Richerme piano (Beethoven, Chopin, Villa-Lobos, Bartók).  
Sept. 29: Meira Farfara piano.  
•Prater Stadion.  
POP — Sept. 21: Simon & Garfunkel.  
•Stadthalle (tel. 95.49.00).  
ROCK — Sept. 25: Kiss.  
•Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.96.32).  
MUSICAL — Sept. 19-30: "Cats."  
•Volksoper (9 Währinger Strasse 78).  
OPERA — Sept. 3, 9, 19, 29: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).  
Sept. 16, 20, 25: "The Daughter of the Regiment" (Donizetti) Franz Bamber-Thausen conductor.

## BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Den Brandt Park (tel. 23.01.03).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 2: "17th Biennial of Sculpture."  
•Kooninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel. 233.66.85).  
OPERA — Sept. 4: "Oberon" (Weber).  
Sept. 17, 20, 23, 25, 30: "Aida" (Verdi) Nicholas Cleobury conductor.  
BRUSSELS, Musée de l'Air (tel. 513.90.90).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 18: "Two Centuries of Aeronautical History." Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 512.30.45).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 8: Tokyo String Quartet (Haydn, Ravel, Schubert).  
Sept. 15: German Youth Philharmonic Orchestra, Gary Bertini conductor.  
Sept. 22: Belgium National Orchestra, Rias Chamber Choir, Rudolf Buchbinder piano (Webern, Mozart, Debussy).  
Sept. 16: Liège Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, Pierre Bartholomé conductor, Malcolm Frager piano (Villa-Lobos, Bartók, Stravinsky, Varèse).  
Sept. 22: Belgium National Orchestra, Mendi Rodan conductor, Shura Cherkassky piano (Hindemith, Rachmaninoff, Ravel).  
Sept. 23: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Nikolaus Harnoncourt conductor.  
Sept. 30: Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields (Handel).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Three Continents: Africa, South Sea Islands, America," collection from the Stuttgart Linder Museum.  
RECEITALS — Sept. 27: Anthony Rolfe-Johnson, tenor.  
Sept. 28: Peter Zazovsky violin.

## DENMARK

ARHUS, Festival (tel. 6/12.16.00).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 4: Royal Danish Brass.  
DANCE — Sept. 8 and 9: The Jost Limon Dance Company.  
Sept. 9: New Danish Dance Theater.  
Sept. 10: Festival of Traditional Folk Dance.  
JAZZ — Sept. 5 and 8: Open Air Jazz Concerts.  
MUSICALS — Sept. 3-10: "My Fair Lady."  
Sept. 3-10: "Rocky Horror Show."  
OPERA — Sept. 5-10, 12-15: "Die Walküre" (Wagner) Aarhus Symphony Orchestra, Francesco Cristofoli conductor.  
COPENHAGEN, International Jazz Montmartre (tel. 11.46.67).  
Sept. 11: Don McLean.  
Sept. 15: Archie Shepp, Lester Bowie.  
•Old Folks Palace (tel. 14.12.22).  
Sept. 6: Krystian Zimmermann piano.  
•Radio House (tel. 11.14.15).  
Radio Symphony Orchestra — Sept. 6:

Frank Shipway conductor, Peeter Elisek violin (Lewkowitch, Nielsen, Sibelius).  
Sept. 16: Michel Corboz conductor (Mendelssohn).  
•Tivoli Concert Hall (tel. 15.10.01).  
BALLET — July 6-18: New York City Ballet.

## ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95).  
Barbican Theatre — Sept. 7-13: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare) Royal Shakespeare Company.  
•British Museum (tel. 636.15.55).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 11: "The Japanese Print Since 1900: Old Dreams and New Visions."  
•Chelsea Antiques Fair (Chelsea Old Town Hall, King's Road, SW3).  
Sept. 13-24: Antiques and carpets.  
English National Opera — Sept. 7, 10, 13, 16: "Rigoletto" (Verdi) Noel Davies conductor.  
Sept. 15, 22, 24, 30: "Ariadne on Naxos" (R. Strauss) Walter Weller conductor.  
•Royal Academy of Arts (tel. 734.90.52).  
Sept. 17-Nov. 13: "Art of the Avant-Garde in Russia: Selections from the George Costakis Collection."  
•Royal Albert Hall (tel. 589.32.03).  
Sept. 4: Viennese Evening with the Wren Orchestra of London.  
Sept. 22 and 23: Every Brothers.  
•Royal Opera House (tel. 240.10.66).  
Sept. 16-19: "The Nightingale" (Lauri) (Berg) Colin Davis conductor.  
Sept. 19, 20, 22, 23, 24: "The Nightingale" (Stravinsky), "L'Enfant et les sortilèges" (Ravel) David Atherton conductor.  
•Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel. 379.60.61).  
Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet — Sept. 13-15: "Night Moves," "The Invitation," "St. Anthony Variations."  
Sept. 16-19: "La Fille mal gardée" (Hérold).  
Sept. 20-22: "The Winter Play," "Chorus," "Checkmate."  
Sept. 23-24: "The Taming of the Shrew" (Shakespeare).  
•Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel. 379.60.61).  
Sept. 11: "Paintings: The Florence Day Collection."  
To Oct. 2: "Joseph Beuys: Drawings 1904-80."  
To Nov. 6: "Artists of the Tudor Court: The Portrait Miniature Rediscovered, 1520-1620."  
•Wigmore Hall (tel. 935.21.41).  
CONCERT — Sept. 4: Nash Ensemble (Messiaen).  
RECEITAL — Sept. 24: Cécile Ousset piano (Mozart, Liszt, Ravel, Saint-Saëns).

## FRANCE

BLERANCOURT, Musée Blérancourt (tel. 16.23/39.60.10).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 3: "The Birth of a Nation: The 1789 Peace Treaty."  
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 277.12.33).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 12: "Boujour Monsieur Manet."  
To Sept. 26: "Polish Art from the Lodz Museum."  
•Musée de l'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel. 723.61.27).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 19: "Herbert List: 1902-1975," photography.  
•Musée Carnavalet (tel. 272.21.13).  
EXHIBITION — From Sept. 10: "Gustave Doré, Engravings."  
Sept. 11: "Morning" (tel. 523.56.39).  
JAZZ — Sept. 3 and 4: Taj Mahal.  
•Salle Pleyel (tel. 563.07.96).  
Orchestra de Paris — Sept. 29 and 30: Daniel Barenboim conductor, Martha Argerich piano (Wagner, Liszt).

•Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel. 233.44.44).  
BALLET — Sept. 20-Oct. 2: New York City Ballet.  
CONCERTS — Sept. 14: Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Mozart, Berg, Brahms).  
Sept. 16: Jean-Pierre Rampal and His Friends (Boismortier, Mozart, Kallias, Telemann).  
RECEITAL — Sept. 26: Nicolas Godda (Glinka, Mussorgsky, Rimski-Korsakov, Rachmaninoff).

## GERMANY

BERLIN, Festival Week (tel. 26340).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 3: Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Brahms, Berg, Tchaikovsky).  
Sept. 5: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Gabriella Benaschek soprano (Bartók, Schoenberg, Mussorgsky, Ravel).  
Sept. 6: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor, Barbara Hendricks soprano (Beethoven).  
Sept. 27: Jean Sibelius Quartet (Mozart).  
•Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel. 341.44.49).  
BALLET — Sept. 8: "Giselle."  
Sept. 27: "Swan Lake."  
Sept. 30: "La Sylphide" (Lovenksjöld).  
OPERA — Sept. 3, 5, 11: "Fausts Verdamnis" (Berlioz).  
Sept. 6 and 7: "Die sieben Weibervon Windsor" (Nicolai).  
Sept. 17: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).  
Sept. 21 and 28: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).  
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel. 13400).  
Grosser Saal — Sept. 10: "Tosca and Isolde" (Wagner) Welsh National Opera Choir and Orchestra, Richard Armstrong conductor.  
Sept. 11: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Strauss, Wagner).  
Mozart Saal — Sept. 7: Kyung-Wha Chung, soloist, Rudolf Buchbinder piano (Schubert, Webern, Debussy, Brahms).  
•Café Theater (tel. 63.64.64).  
To Sept. 30: "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (Albee) English speaking theater.  
•Jahrhunderthalle (tel. 305.66.22).  
EXHIBITION — Sept. 11-Oct. 23: Oskar Kokoschka.  
ROCK — Sept. 14: Christopher Cross.  
•Oper Frankfurt (tel. 2562.529).  
•Jahrhunderthalle (tel. 305.66.22).  
David Foster de Villiers conductor, Peter Wright choreography.  
OPERA — Sept. 11: "La Traviata" (Verdi) Judith Somogi conductor.  
Sept. 24: "Fidelio" (Beethoven) Judith Somogi conductor.

## GREECE

ATHENS, Herod Atticus Odeon (tel. 322.31.11).  
Sept. 3 and 4: "King Lear" (Shakespeare).  
Sept. 5: Greek Radio and Television Orchestra.  
Sept. 11 and 12: The Hague Orchestra.  
Sept. 19-27: "Tosca and Isolde" (Wagner, Verdi) (Beethoven) Berlin Deutsche Staatsoper.  
Sept. 28: Athens State Orchestra.  
•Epidaurios Theater (tel. 322.31.11).  
Sept. 3 and 4: "Prometheus Bound" (Aeschylus).  
Sept. 10 and 11: "Phoenician Women" (Euripides).

## HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel. 526.47.54).  
Concert Hall — Sept. 26-Oct. 1: "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat" (Webber/Rice).  
•Tianan Wan Town Hall (tel. 337.99.06).  
Hong Kong Ballet — Sept. 20: "Variations for Four," "Laurencia."

## ISRAEL

JERUSALEM, Israel Museum (tel. 69.82.27).  
To October: "On the Traders' Route: Chinese Influences on Islamic Pottery."  
To October: "Contemporary Art, Mario Merz."  
Sept. 13-Dec. 31: "Moritz Oppenheim (1800-1882): The First Jewish Painter."

## ITALY

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel. 887.92.11).  
Scala Philharmonic Orchestra — Sept. 13-15: Erich Leinsdorf conductor (Brahms, Dvorak).  
Sept. 21-23: Gennady Rozhdestvensky conductor, Victoria Postnikova piano (Prokofiev).  
Sept. 28-30: Riccardo Chailly conductor, Lynn Harrell cello (Dvorak, Tchaikovsky).  
STRESA, International Festival (tel. 0323/31095).  
Sept. 5: Brandis Quartet (Mozart, Webern, Schubert).  
Sept. 6: Uto Ughi violin, Nikita Magaloff piano (Brahms, Beethoven, Franck).  
Sept. 7: Nikita Magaloff piano (Scriabin, Brahms, Stravinsky, Chopin).  
Sept. 10: Heidem Holmann piano (Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin).  
Sept. 11: Alexander Markov violin, Ozana Yonokaya (Tartini, Beethoven, Paganini).  
Sept. 14: Trio di Trieste (Brahms).  
Sept. 16: Fernando Germani organ (Regis).  
Sept. 17: Philippe Blauco piano (Haydn, Chopin, Liszt, Debussy).  
Sept. 18: I Solisti Aquilani, Vittorio Antonellini conductor, Maurizio Andre trumpet (Vivaldi, Telemann, Bellini).  
Sept. 19: Milan Scala Philharmonic Orchestra, Gennady Rozhdestvensky conductor, Victoria Postnikova piano (Prokofiev, Stravinsky).  
TORIN, Settembre Musica (tel. 011/513315).  
Sept. 6: Julian Bream conductor, Julian Bream conductor (Byrd, Philips, Holborne, Mowley).  
Sept. 12: The Great Eight Orchestra (Jazz).

Sept. 21: Orchestre de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Mozart, Beethoven).

## JAPAN

TOKYO, Idemitsu Art Gallery (tel. 213.31.11).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: Oriental Pottery.  
•Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel. 467.45.27).  
EXHIBITIONS — Sept. 3-Dec. 18: "Woodblock Prints by Shiko Mura-kami."  
•Old Folkcrafts from Tamba Province.  
•Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel. 453.50.80).  
BALLET — Sept. 10: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev) Bolshoi Ballet.  
•Kan-1 Hoken Hall (tel. 242.11.55).  
Sept. 25, 27, 29: Marcel Marceau pantomime.  
•Kosai Nishiki Hall (tel. 573.51.90).  
ROCK — Sept. 9 and 10: Little River Band.  
•Nakano Sun Plaza (463.79.76).  
JAZZ — Sept. 30: Tommy Dorsey Orchestra.  
•National Museum of Modern Art, Crafts Gallery (tel. 211.77.81).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 25: "Thirty Years of Modern Japanese Traditional Crafts."  
•National Theater of Japan (tel. 372.43.41).  
Sept. 26: Academic Bolshoi Drama Theater of Leningrad — Sept. 16, 17, 21: "The Story of a Horse" (Tolstoy).  
Sept. 18 and 19: "The Inspector" (Gogol).  
Sept. 23 and 24: "Uncle Vanya" (Chekhov).  
Sept. 20 and 25: "Philistines" (Gorky).  
•Ohtsu Shuko-kan Museum (tel. 583.07.81).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 2: "India Ink Paintings."  
•Tokyo National Museum (tel. 382.31.11).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 11: "The Ancient Korean Arts: Quintessence of 1,000 Years of Silla," 222 relics from the Silla Dynasty.  
The Sunkin Treasures Off the Sunkin Coast."

## NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.98.71).  
Sept. 10: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Antoni Kuusisto conductor, Anne-Sophie Mutter violin (Rachmaninoff, Mozart, Ravel).  
Sept. 12: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Kuusisto conductor, Jan Wijn piano (Wagner, Ravel, Beethoven).  
Sept. 21: Wysske Jordans, Leo van Doeselaar piano.  
Sept. 25: Ronald Brannigan piano (Beethoven, Prokofiev, Rachmaninoff).  
•Netherlands Theater Institute (tel. 233.51.04).  
To October: History of Dutch Opera, 1772-1960.  
•Rijksmuseum (tel. 73.21.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 19: "Dutch Watercolors of the 19th Century."  
ROTTERDAM, Museum Boijmans-Beuningen (tel. 36.05.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 18: Claes Oldenburg's "Screw Ratchet" sculpture, models, designs and drawings.

## SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, International Festival (tel. 225.75.56).  
CONCERTS — Sept. 4: Scottish National Orchestra, Alexander Gibson conductor.  
Sept. 5: Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Jiri Belohlavek conductor, Katia and Mariella Labèque piano (Zemlinsky, Darius Milhaud).  
Sept. 8: Scottish National Orchestra, Jesus Lopez-Cobos conductor (Wagner, Bruckner).  
Sept. 9: Chamber Orchestra of Europe, Alexander Schneider conductor (Brahms, Mozart, Beethoven).  
St. Louis Opera Theater — Sept. 6 and 9: "The Postman Always Rings Twice" C. William Harwood conductor.  
Sept. 8 and 10: "Feminine and Gerda" (Debus) Christopher Keene conductor.  
•National Gallery (tel. 556.89.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 2: "Robert Scott Lander's Master Class: MacTaggart, Orchardson, Pettie and their Edinburgh contemporaries."

## SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, International Festival (tel. 093/35.55.44).  
Sept. 9: Julian Bream Consort (Byrd, Morley, Dowland).  
Sept. 13: Academy of St. Martin Chamber Ensemble (Gabrieli, Spohr, Beethoven, Mendelssohn).  
Sept. 23: Philharmonia Hungarica, Uri Segal conductor, Raphael Oleg violin (Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Brahms).  
LUCERNE, International Festival (tel. 041/23.52.72).  
Sept. 3: Michele Campanella piano (Wagner, Liszt).  
Sept. 4: Orchestre de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor and piano (Mozart, Wagner, Scriabin).  
Sept. 5: Zakarenia violin and viola, Marc Nieuwenhuis piano (Brahms, Beethoven).  
Sept. 6: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Mozart, R. Strauss).  
Sept. 10: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Murray Perahia piano (Beethoven, Bruckner).  
MONTREUX, Music Festival (tel. 021/63.54.30).  
Sept. 5: Yehudi Menuhin violin (Brahms, Debussy, Franck).  
Sept. 8: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Maria Ewing soprano (Mozart, Mahler).  
Sept. 28: Chicago Chamber Symphony, Robert Frigate conductor, Marielle Nordmann harp (Haydn, Beethoven).

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Cooper-Hewitt (tel. 662.68.80).  
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 31: "Frank Lloyd Wright and the Prairie School."  
•Museum of Modern Art (tel. 708.94.00).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 27: "Mondrian: New York Study Compositions."  
WASHINGTON D.C., National Museum of American Art (tel. 357.22.07).  
To Oct. 10: "Scandinavian Modern 1880-1980."  
•National Portrait Gallery (tel. 357.27.00).  
To Nov. 7: "Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney: Artist and Patron."  
•Wagner Museum (tel. 626.10.00).  
Sept. 6-11: "I Do! I Do!" with Lucie Arnaz and Lawrence Luckinbill.  
Sept. 13-18: "Sophisticated Ladies" (Duke Ellington).

## WEEKEND

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## WEEKEND

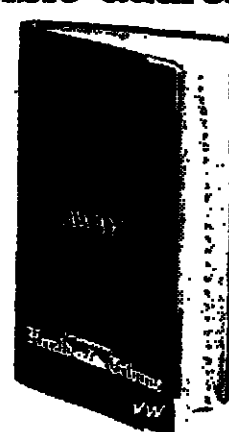
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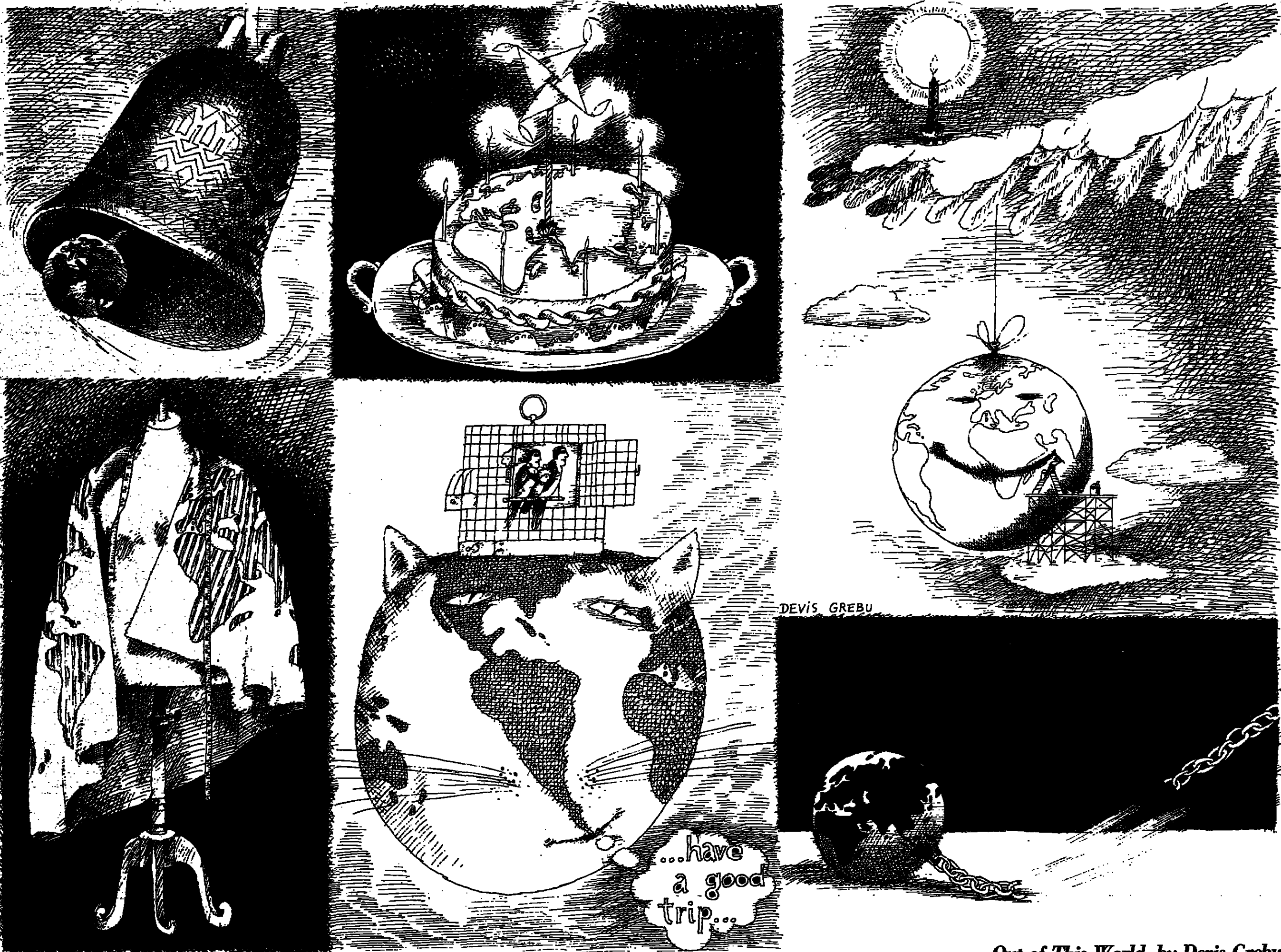
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## TRAVEL



Out of This World, by Devis Grebu

## Water, Water Everywhere

by Edward Schumacher

**P**UERTO IGUAZU, Argentina—The water comes tumbling over the precipitous, higher and wider than Africa's Victoria Falls. They are the Iguazu Falls, roaring in the semitropical jungle on the border of Argentina and Brazil, on the Iguazu River. They are a virtual orchestra of falls—275 separate ones lined up and stacked across a curving riverfront a mile and a half (2.4 kilometers) long. About 500,000 gallons (1.9 million liters) of water crash over them each second. The roar is so deafening it can be heard five miles away.

There are a handful of other waterfalls in the world that are higher or have more water, but what makes Iguazu so magnificent is the incomparable arrangement of the ensemble. In some of the drops, the brown water hops down in majestic stages, swirling around what seem to be precarious islands of palm trees and hanging ferns. In others the water leaps off the tip of the edge to fall free up to 230 feet (70 meters) and pound on basalt rocks. Hanging over the spectacle is a perpetual mist crossed by rainbows.

The power and beauty are enhanced by the fact that a visitor can practically walk into the falls to see them and experience them from many angles. On the Argentine side, the National Park Service has constructed a series of catwalks along the river and up to the edges of many of the falls.

We struck out one morning on the lower

route on the Argentine side, crossing a catwalk at the base of Two Sisters Fall, a charming set of twin falls. Until that point we had only seen the mist and heard the roar. But as we circled, passing below and around other falls, the path broke through the trees for the first, breathless vista of a string of more than a dozen major falls. From then on, we were hooked.

The lower route takes about an hour of straight walking. Branches of the walkway went so close to some of the falls that we were drenched by their spray. But it is the mile-and-a-half upper route—that is a hike into the full magnificence. Island paths and the sturdy catwalk—made mostly of concrete planks on a metal frame—cross the river above the falls, where the river is peaceful, just coming out of a hairpin curve with a sweep more than two miles wide. A few steps down, any of the many branches off the main route, however, lead to the edge of such huge falls as San Martin and Bossetti.

Their effect up close is hypnotic. The muddy water seems to gather speed, surging forth, and then suddenly dropping into space. Enveloped by the sound and staring into the powerful water, the viewer feels beckoned to jump. He has to force himself to look away.

At the end of the catwalk is the greatest spectacle: the Devil's Throat. It is a huge horseshoe in which the water comes crashing in from three sides. A rainbow stretches overhead. The viewing platform is almost thrust into the Throat.

The foliage along the walk was lush. Red bromeliads—called "carnations of the air" in Spanish—hung from the trees. In September, the first month of spring in the Southern Hemisphere, trees are also festooned with small yellow, orange and white orchids. At about the same time, the many *apocynum* trees blossom in a glory of pink or yellow, and the *ceiba*, the Argentine national tree, flowers in red.

The flowers make the spring months of September and October especially delightful, but any time between March and October is a good time to go. High temperatures run in the 70s, while between November and February the mercury hits 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees centigrade) and rain is common.

Most of the falls are on the Argentine side, so the best panorama is seen from the Brazilian side. A twisting path overlooking the river and the falls leads to an elevator that carries visitors to a plateau overlooking Devil's Throat.

The most thrilling way to see the Throat is said to be in a canoe paddled by Guaraní Indians from the Argentine side to points around the edge on top.

A more practical recommendation, however, is to fly over the falls. One way is to take an air taxi between the Argentine and Brazilian sides. The only other way across is by ferry; there is no nearby bridge. The planes usually fly over the falls for a one-way fare equivalent to \$12. More fulfilling is to join a tour that flies over the falls, circling it several times, for \$15 a person in groups of at least four. Passengers can see where, 12 miles below the falls, the Iguazu meets the Upper Paraná River, which is where Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil come together.

Most fulfilling of all is to rent a two-engine plane for the equivalent of about \$115 for up to five persons. We flew over the falls and then up the Upper Paraná to Itaipu Dam. Several times larger than the Aswan High Dam in Egypt, Itaipu was completed in November 1982, a joint venture of Brazil and Paraguay. It produces more electricity than any dam in the world. The lake created by it is 550 square miles (1,400 square kilometers), and it forced the relocation of cemeteries, animals, rare plants and 42,000 people. The whole trip takes 40 minutes.

Both the falls and the dam are products of the peculiar geography of the area. The land is flat, so the rivers run slowly. The Iguazu and the Upper Paraná are not wide rivers, except for the Iguazu's turn above the falls. The width of the canyon below the falls, for example, is only about 300 feet. The two rivers, however, are extraordinarily deep, giving them a great volume of water to drive the turbines.

According to geological studies, the falls were created millions of years ago, apparently by a volcanic eruption. The Indians named it Iguazu, which means "great water" in Guaraní.

There are many good hotels, either in Puerto Iguazu, a town of about 10,000 people five miles from the falls, or across the river in Foz de Iguazu, Brazil, a city of 40,000 people.

The best place to stay, however, is at the falls themselves. On the Brazilian side is the Hotel das Cataratas (the equivalent of \$92 for two), a pink colonial-style building long on charm but short on comfort. The Hotel Internacional on the Argentine side is superior. It is modern and well appointed and its upper floors have a view of the falls (rooms for two vary from \$54 with jungle view during the week to \$118 with a falls view on Argentine holidays).

Aerolíneas Argentina has daily flights from Buenos Aires to Puerto Iguazu, and Varig Brazilian Airlines also flies daily—to the Brazilian side of the falls—from Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

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## Into the Timeless Blue Yonder

by Donal Henahan

**D**UXFORD, England—I don't know what I expected to find when I returned after a 38-year absence to visit the British air base where I was stationed as a U.S. fighter pilot in World War II. A rustic scene, perhaps, with a farmer in the distance cutting hay or tending his lowing herd. Or maybe a suburban shopping center. Duxford is about 8 miles (about 13 kilometers) south of Cambridge, which by now might have suffered from academic sprawl and given birth to a Cambridge-style mall.

I must have been reluctant to know the truth, since on previous trips to England I had made no attempt to inquire after or visit the place. At any rate, I was not prepared to find that Duxford, once an 8th Air Force fighter base where P-51 Mustangs were stabled, had been turned into—steady, now—a museum. They could have spared me that.

Still, it was comforting as well as a bit disconcerting to discover that many of my old friends and heroes were among the exhibits, their faces looking out at me from glass cases. Since 1976, Duxford has been an arm of Britain's Imperial War Museum and the site of periodic air shows and exhibitions. In fact, I was told by David Lee, deputy keeper of the airfield, that the retired fighter base is now the largest museum of air weaponry in Europe.

On the warm afternoon of my visit, busloads of schoolchildren swarmed over the place, laughing irreverently in what I in my nostalgic reverie regarded as holy places. Why, right here, I thought, would have stood the very bar where we gathered nightly to sing drunken choruses of profane songs, many of them inherited from the Royal Air Force pilots who had turned the base over to the Americans in 1943.

In the last two years, some 700,000 people have visited the airfield, which is open from mid-March through the first week in October. I naturally, found every inch of the place enthralling. But even for the idle tourist Duxford Airfield would be worth a side trip, as guidebooks say.

Along with more disinterested visitors I wandered from hangar to hangar looking at the more than 80 carefully restored and maintained aircraft, many of them in flyable condition. There were, of course, Spitfires, Hurricanes, Mustangs and Thunderbolts from World War II, a Junkers P-38 transport, a B-29 bomber and a couple of B-17Gs, as well as a midjet submarine, various old tanks and other vehicles.

I was fascinated to see for the first time an actual Messerschmitt ME-163, the German rocket ship that arrived on the scene, along with the ME-262 jet, in the war's final months. They became our group's most elusive and most-coveted targets. I often heard other pilots yelling over the radio as they chased one or the other of these speedy writhers. Now I have confronted the chimerical ME-163 in person and even touched its sleek, ugly nose.

From World War I, when Duxford first became an operational base, one could examine a Spad and a replica of the Red Baron's own Fokker triplane. Representing the jet age were such relatively sleek items as an American P-100D, a British Gloster Meteor F-8 and even, for some reason, a decidedly unwarlike Concorde. The drop-nose Concorde, a reproduction model, flew into Duxford in August 1977 and probably is there to stay. Shortly after its arrival, construction of the M-11 highway from London to Cambridge reduced the length of Duxford's 6,000-foot runway by about 1,500 feet, which might have cramped the supercruise craft's style. A public appeal is under way for money to build a "superhangar" to house the Concorde and other outside craft. There is plenty of space for it: One of the three old timbered hangars from my time was blown up in 1968 to add verisimilitude to the filming of "The Battle of Britain," which was shot at Duxford.

By the end of the war in 1945, so many 8th Air Force fighter and bomber fields were sprinkled over the flatland of East Anglia that the area was likened to an American aircraft carrier moored in England. Some names even now will resonate in the memories of the World War II generation: Steeple Morden, Saffron Walden, Bury St. Edmunds, Bortol, Fowlmire, Royston, Peterborough. And, of course, Duxford. Formerly an operational fighter base of the Royal Air Force, it was turned over in June 1943 to the U.S. Air Force and became headquarters of the 78th Fighter Group, one of many such units whose mission was to protect the B-17s and B-24s engaged in daylight bombing of Germany.

Although the museum had turned Duxford into a somewhat different place from the wartime base I knew, the physical plant remained recognizable. The squadron ready room and the little hall where we were briefed before missions and debriefed afterward were still there. So were the mess hall and lounge, although they no longer served their ancient purposes.

After a short search, I even tracked down the brick house across the road where I was quartered. It had been transformed into a private home in a smart little subdivision, tidily landscaped and graced with window boxes. Nevertheless, I was happy to see that some things are eternal: Now, as then, there are three pubs in the minuscule town of Duxford, just down the road from the airfield.

Somehow I found it distressing that since my Duxford days a concrete runway had been installed. That struck me as inconceivable tinkering with history. In my day there was a narrow, perforated steel mat that could be used on rainy days, but most of us took off on the grass, six or eight abreast, in order to get as many planes airborne as quickly as possible. I learned from Lee that painstaking efforts are made to preserve the history of Duxford Airfield. With his help I even found my own minor contribution documented in a memorial volume titled "Duxford Diary." It was a photo taken with my P-51's gun cameras during a strafing run on a German airfield. For a giddy moment I felt like a dinosaur that had been whisked back in time and allowed to see its own bones on display.

All around the museum base, schoolchildren roamed, observing the exhibits with the amused detachment that the young adopt when forced to go on educational field trips.

One exhibit is a scrupulously restored P-51D named "Big Beautiful Doll," with its checkerboard nose (the identifying mark of the 78th) and victory score of swastikas painted on its fuselage. Big Beautiful Doll was the Mustang flown by Colonel John Landers, the ace who commanded the 78th in the last months of the war. In another building that housed a pictorial exhibit, I found photos of men I idolized, Duxford legends such as Squadron Leader Doug Bader, the legless hero of the Battle of Britain, Captain Quince Brown, Colonel Armand Peterson.

In Hangar D, a solitary workman was rebuilding a Mustang that had found its way to Duxford after serving in Sweden and Israel. The craftsman, one of many expert restorers who work there, mostly without pay, handled each P-51 part with as much care and love as an archaeologist would the wing bone of a pterodactyl. I felt a slight chill in my own bones, though it was warm enough.

Back in the museum's souvenir building, children who might never know any more about war than they could learn in a museum busily stocked up on Duxford books, Duxford caps and Duxford key chains. They had spent a couple of hours trying to think themselves back into a dim, strange past. So had I, probably with more success. I bought two Duxford T-shirts and some postcards and drove back to London in the slow lane.

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## Despite the Loss of Cable Cars, San Francisco Tourism Is Back on the Rails

**S**AN FRANCISCO—Larry Nissim punches the clock at 9:30 A.M., ready for the day's work. Ten times before dusk, he will make the 55-minute round trip hauling passengers between Union Square and Fisherman's Wharf in the bright-red double-decker tour bus he drives for the Gray Line.

The 70-passenger bus that he guides along hilly streets is among a wide assortment of "cable car alternatives"—including antique trolleys

and borrowed buses—pressed into service this summer during the temporary shutdown of San Francisco's cable car system. The vehicles are being used in an effort to keep the city's \$1.2-billion tourism business thriving during its peak months until the system reopens next June after a 20-month restoration project.

Nissim, a school administrator, is in his 17th summer of driving tourists around the city. He sees no decline in activity—cable cars or

not. "I can't see any difference at all," he says as he maneuvers the bus past the crowds on Pier 39. "If anything, it's picked up from last year."

Official assessments support his impression, indicating "a very good summer" at Fisherman's Wharf and other tourist-oriented businesses that have relied on cable car-trade in the past. The San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau also credits a resurgent U.S. economy, among other factors, for the increased activity.

Occupancy rates in first-class hotels, which plunged to about 70 percent last year, are also on the rise, according to a study.

Still, the shutdown is widely felt. Residents complain of the inconvenience of excavations and detours forced by the \$58.2-million restoration project. And tourists voice disappointment at the absence of the cars that attracted nearly 13 million riders a year.

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## TECHNOLOGY

By AMIEL KORNEI

### 'Smart Cards' Have Potential to Ease Transactions, but Seem Far in Future

PARIS — Fund transfer systems, overloaded and often abused, are in need of new technological aid. Billions of checks, hundreds of millions of credit cards, and incalculable tons of coins worldwide create problems of security, economy and logistics for banks, telecommunications authorities and businesses that collect and process these forms of payment.

The "smart card" soon may bring relief. The size and thickness of a credit card, it contains a computer chip embedded in its plastic. The tiny chip turns the card into a highly secure, "intelligent" means for the transfer of information — or money.

According to electronics manufacturers, bankers and other observers, interest in the smart card is gathering momentum as an increasingly computerized world begins to recognize the card's technological promise. Widespread use may soon take off in France, with banks and the PTT leading the way.

A memory capacity of several thousand bits and microprocessing ability endow the smart card with the characteristics of a micro-computer. It can perform calculations or otherwise treat data according to the logic with which it has been programmed. Most importantly, it offers a high level of security against fraud through the inclusion of an encryption function.

It is this intelligence and security that make the card such an attractive alternative to checks and to its less fraud-proof cousin, the magnetic stripe card. By shifting information processing from expensive terminals and computers to the card itself, the smart card permits simpler fund-transfer networks that would result in lower cost per transaction.

While banks' interest in the card has been motivated by a desire to stem the ever-rising tide of checks that they must process, the French PTT sees it as a welcome companion to its nascent Télétel videotex system. The smart card will help control access to specialized data bases, serve as a means of payment for goods and services, and allow home banking.

The PTT also hopes that the card will help end the troublesome task of collecting coins from public pay phones. In 1982 they had to haul in 15,000 tons of coins valued at 1.5 billion francs.

#### Smart-Card Testing

Three manufacturers have so far pursued development of a marketable smart card. Philips, CIT-Honeywell Bull and the French Schlumberger have each designed a different card based on the original "carte à mémoire" patented by Roland Moreno, its French inventor, in 1974.

Smart cards currently are being tested in several different applications. The most extensive experience involves 125,000 cards and 650 point-of-sale terminals installed in the French cities of Blois, Caen and Lyons since the beginning of the year. Consumers can purchase goods by inserting their card, which has been pre-programmed with their bank balance, into a simple, off-line terminal. The card is debited the amount of purchase while the terminal registers the store-owner's credit. A phone call will transfer electronically the day's receipts to his bank's computer.

The PTT has begun installation of what will grow to more than 10,000 smart-card-reading pay phones by 1985. Three hundred homes receiving the Télétel service have been equipped with smart-card readers.

The smart card is also generating interest outside of France. In the United States, the Department of Agriculture is looking at it as a possible alternative to food stamps. In a pilot videotex project in Minnesota the First Bank System of Minneapolis is offering home banking to farmers with the card. Chase Manhattan and American Express are among those financial institutions that are closely following the card's development.

#### Being Smart Isn't Enough

But being smart is not enough to assure the card's future. Hurdles remain to be crossed on the path to technical and commercial maturity. For example, bankers and manufacturers insist on the need for compatibility between all cards and card-reader terminals.

"As long as there is no standard, competition is not going to be very lively," said Michel Galet, an executive at the data systems division at Philips.

According to Jean-Pierre Ligetti, sales manager at NCR France, NCR will not make a major investment to bring out a card or card-reader terminal until a well-defined industry standard exists.

But agreement on a standard seems to be nearing. "It is inevitable that the problem of standardization will be solved this year," Mr. Galet said. "If constructors standardize and there are no practical problems of transition, it should be for the end of the year that the banking program [in France] takes off significantly," said Jean-Pierre Camelo, director of research and development at the Cadiet Agricole, one of the first French banks to investigate the smart card.

If and when smart-card use does get going, competition and money-making opportunities will not be lacking. The potential number of cards to be sold by 1990 has been estimated at 100 million worldwide. As

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 1, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	Sc.	N.Y.	S.F.	D.K.
American Express	2.005	1.513	111.855	37.14	1.075	5.54	127.83	31.88		
Bank of America	2.005	1.513	111.855	37.14	1.075	5.54	127.83	31.88		
Bank of Paris	2.005	1.513	111.855	37.14	1.075	5.54	127.83	31.88		
London (C)	1.50		4.047	13.772	5.472	10.525	81.22	3.917	14.512	
London (D)	1.495	1.499	3.94	13.74	5.46	10.51	81.22	3.917	14.512	
New York	1.075	0.775	3.774	12.784	4.974	10.014	81.22	3.917	14.512	
Paris	0.775	1.215	20.13		0.045	2.63	14.972	30.75	83.72	
Zurich	2.1815	3.274	6.54	36.34	0.1359	72.51	4.033		22.54	
1000	0.6474	0.6474	2.728	8.814	1.260	25.492	45.736	1.849	8.786	
1000	1.0401	0.6474	2.728	8.814	1.260	25.492	45.736	1.849	8.786	

#### Dollar Values

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

## INTEREST RATES

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	15Y	20Y
1M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
3M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
6M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
1Y	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	15Y	20Y
1M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
3M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
6M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
1Y	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	15Y	20Y
1M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
3M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
6M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
1Y	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	15Y	20Y
1M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
3M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
6M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
1Y	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	15Y	20Y
1M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
3M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
6M	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
1Y	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

## Monopolies Grow in S. Africa

### Tolerant Attitude Of Government Draws Criticism

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The biscuit division of Premier Group, one of South Africa's biggest food processors, was in deep trouble earlier this year. With losses mounting, it faced the prospect of closing a plant and putting 600 people out of work or of riding itself of the headache by selling the biscuit division.

The only tempting offer came from Premier's main competitor, Bakers South Africa. Despite concern that the takeover would increase Bakers' market share to almost 90 percent, the government's antitrust watchdog, the Competition Board, gave the go-ahead. It reasoned that preservation of 600 jobs was more important than promoting competition in the biscuit industry.

So another near-monopoly was formed in a country that professes to be a bastion of free enterprise but whose economic progress, many fear, is threatened by the increasingly tight hold on business that a handful of state and privately owned corporations have.

In large part, the permissive attitude toward monopolies has been fostered by the government, analysts say, as a result of its apartheid policies. The government is con-

cerned, they say, about trade embargoes, which so far have been unsuccessful, that could isolate it commercially from the rest of the world. Powerful monopolies, the analysts contend, would be considered vital to the commerce of other nations.

Robbin Macgregor, an author and business analyst, recently caused a heated public debate on the issue by declaring that South Africa "is riddled with monopolies and cartels." The question is being argued in editorials, at political forums and on radio talk shows.

According to Mr. Macgregor's estimates, 80 percent of the value of shares listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange are held by only seven companies, three of them insurance groups.

Biggest by far is Anglo American Corp., the mining-based conglomerate whose subsidiaries and associates make up more than half of the stock market's total capitalization.

Anglo American companies mine 36 percent of South Africa's gold and about a quarter of its coal. They also dominate a wide range of industries, including chemicals.

Anglo American's interests in gold, diamonds, coal, and platinum mining. Also involved in insurance, financial services, and commodity trading. Net profit: \$451.3 million.

Barlow Rand interests in gold and coal mining, ferrous alloys, stainless steel, domestic appliances, food, packaging, textiles, cement and other construction supplies and equipment. Net profit: \$591.3 million.

Rembrandt Group interests in tobacco, liquor, banking, insurance, mining, and engineering. Taxed profits: \$105.3 million.

Anglovaal interests in gold, manganese and antimony mining, food and beverages, cement, textiles, packaging, construction and engineering, freight. Taxed profits: \$105.3 million.

Old Mutual Main interests in life insurance. Large stockholder in Anglo American and Barlow Rand, with other investments in transportation, banking, property, food. Net premium income: \$741.5 million.

Sanlam Main interests in life insurance. Controlling stockholder in General Mining Corporation, South Africa's second-largest mining group, and in one of its biggest service groups. Net premium income: \$752.0 million.

Liberty Life Main interests in life insurance in South Africa and Britain. Close links with country's second-largest banking group and biggest building society. Investments include real estate, food, glass, timber and retailing. Net premium income: \$256.5 million.

Workers cut a shaft at the New Denmark Colliery of Anglo American Corp.

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#### South Africa's 7 Biggest Conglomerates

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## BP Profit Rose 37% in Quarter; Dividend Raised

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Cost-cutting at British Petroleum is starting to produce benefits just in time for the British government to sell part of its stake in the company.

BP reported Thursday that its profit before extraordinary items jumped 37 percent from a year earlier in the second quarter to £219 million (\$329 million). Sales rose 8 percent to £7.73 billion.

For the half, profit rose 17 percent to £293 million on a 9-percent sales increase to £15.53 billion. The results were broadly in line with analysts' expectations.

In a surprise, however, BP raised its interim dividend to 7 pence a share from the 6.25 pence paid a year earlier.

Despite the dividend increase, BP shares closed unchanged at 436 pence on the London Stock Exchange. Analysts say investors already are looking ahead to the government's plan to dump BP shares on the market. That sale is widely expected to occur within the next couple of months.

The government, struggling to contain its budget deficit, announced July 25 that it plans to raise as much as £500 million through a sale of BP shares before March 31. Such a sale would reduce the government's stake to about 32 percent from 39 percent.

BP has paved the way for that sale by reducing costs sharply, analysts say. For example, Carol Ferguson of Wood, Mackenzie & Co. estimated that BP has cut its refinery capacity by 40 percent over the past three years.

BP also has benefited over the past year from improved profit margins and currency-translation gains, reflecting the rise of the dollar against the pound.

The improvement has been most pronounced in refining and marketing, where operating profit totaled £108 million in the first half, in contrast to a loss of £139 million a year earlier.

For exploration and production, operating profit rose to £552 million from £499 million.

In chemicals, BP narrowed its

first-half loss to £33 million from £78 million.

The contribution to first half profit from Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, which is 53-percent-owned by BP, slipped to £261 million from £275 million.

For the full year, analysts' projections for BP's profit cluster around £800 million, which would be up from 1982's £716 million, but still well below 1981's £1.07 billion.

In the fourth quarter, BP said, it expects to start drilling in both the South China Sea and the Mukluk Field off Alaska. Analysts say both areas have the potential to produce big discoveries. They also said BP needs such a discovery to replace its giant North Sea Forties field, where production has begun to decline.

BP also announced that Robin Adam, deputy chairman and a managing director, will retire in December. Roger Bexon, 57, currently a managing director and chairman of BP Petroleum Development, BP Exploration and BP Gas, will become deputy chairman. Robert Horton, 44, who heads BP's chemical operations, will become a managing director.

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## 3 European Computer Firms Plan Institute for Data Systems Research

MUNICH (AP) — Three European computer companies signed a letter of intent Thursday to form a data systems research institute, according to Siemens AG, one of the participants. The other companies are Compagnie des Machines Bull of France and International Computer Ltd. of Britain.

The aim of the project is to keep up with developments in data systems technology, Siemens said. The three companies will own equal shares in the institute and each will have access to its findings. Individual research by the companies will still be done.

The institute, to begin operations in Bavaria early next year, will employ top researchers in the field and will be staffed with up to 50 persons by 1985, Siemens said.

## France Fines Boehringer in Drug Case

PARIS (AP) — Three French companies controlled by the Boehringer Ingelheim pharmaceutical group of West Germany have been fined 2.5 million francs (\$307,000) for keeping prices of two heart drugs artificially high, it was announced Thursday.

The Economics Ministry imposed the fines at the recommendation of the state monopolies commission. The commission ruled that Laboratoires Boehringer Ingelheim, Laboratoires Français de Thérapie and Laboratoires du Sud-Ouest had formed a cartel for the drugs Persantine and Peridamol.

The cost to the French social security system as a result was estimated at more than 100 million francs. The ministry ordered the companies to lower the price of the drugs by 5 percent.

## Court to Hold Rumasa Chief's Goods

MADRID (Reuters) — A court has started proceedings to confiscate the personal property of José María Ruiz Mateos, 52, founder and former president of Spain's largest private holding company, Rumasa, which was expropriated by the Socialist government in February, court officials said.

The confiscation is designed to secure a deposit of almost \$700 million set by the court to face possible claims arising from charges of embezzling, accounting fraud, social security fraud and embezzlement against the financier.

The state took over the conglomerate, which controlled 700 companies, to avert its collapse after reported losses of almost \$500 million in 1982. Mr. Ruiz Mateos and another former Rumasa executive, José Díaz Huidalgo, who faces the same charges, are in London. A warrant for their arrest was issued in May, but there is no extradition treaty between Spain and Britain.

## U.S. Halts Car Air-Bag Rule for a Year

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Reagan administration is suspending for one year a Carter administration regulation that would have required air bags or automatic safety belts in all passenger cars.

The Transportation Department, in announcing the suspension Wednesday, said automakers could not have met the deadline for the rule, which has an uncertain legal future.

In 1981, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration ordered the rule rescinded, but the U.S. Court of Appeals blocked the move in 1982. This summer the Supreme Court sent the case back to the appeals court with instructions that it be returned to the Transportation Department, which said it would have new rules drawn up before the one-year suspension expires.

## OPEC Panel Changes Meeting Date

NEW YORK (Reuters) — The four-member market monitoring committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has rescheduled its meeting to Sept. 15 from Sept. 13, industry sources said Thursday. OPEC sources have said that the panel will consider raising the OPEC production limit, now 17.5 million barrels a day.

The source said OPEC rescheduled the meeting of oil ministers from Algeria, Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela because Pope John Paul II had arranged to visit Vienna on Sept. 13 and security forces would be unable to handle the extra burden.

## U.S. Agency Questions Link of Trade to Dollar

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the International Trade Commission has warned that the United States' growing merchandise trade deficits are unlikely to be turned around by a lowering of interest rates and a decrease in the value of the dollar.

Citing a study released Wednesday by the ITC, Chairman Alfred E. Eckes said other factors are often equally as important as the high value of the dollar in hurting U.S. sales overseas and encouraging the heavy flow of foreign goods in the United States.

"We should not conclude that when the dollar falls, our trade deficit will vanish. In fact, there is now

reason to question the conventional wisdom that exchange rates alone dictate trade flows," Mr. Eckes told the National Press Club on Wednesday.

"A decline in the dollar will undoubtedly provide some relief to beleaguered American industry," he continued, "but a falling dollar will not end the import challenge."

The dollar's rise since 1981 has been blamed for a large part of the U.S. trade deficit, especially with Japan, because it has made foreign goods less expensive in the United States and it has raised the cost of American products overseas.

"Exchange-rate movements cannot always be assumed to be the predominant factor which determines changes in trade flows with respect to any individual product," the ITC report said.

It cited other factors, especially changes in competitors' prices, demand for the product, local production and manufacturing costs, that play key roles in changing world trade flows.

For instance, the study found that U.S.-French trade balances improved slightly even though the dollar grew in value 21 percent against the franc between 1981 and 1982. On the other hand, the U.S.-West German trade deficit worsened considerably while the dollar increased in value by 7 percent against the Deutsche mark.

The range of factors influencing trade flows varied from country to country, even with the same product, the report said.

The strength of the dollar, for instance, was found to have played a minor role in influencing trade in magnesium between the United States and Japan. The dollar's value, however, was significant in hurting U.S. sales of magnesium to the European Community, where U.S. exports faced stiff competition from Norway, also a low-cost producer and the second-largest exporter after the United States.

Mr. Eckes called "the growing challenge of imports to domestic industry as important to this decade as energy was to the 1970s."

Mr. Eckes predicted that other U.S. industries will be facing the kind of import-induced problems now hurting the American shoe, clothing, steel and auto industries.

"Changes in means of payment happen slowly," said Jean-Louis Marchand, a member of the smart-card group at the PTT. "On the order of a generation," he added.

International Herald Tribune

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## S. Africa Letting Monopolies Grow

(Continued from Page 11)

Some business leaders, however, see little sense in the sharp increase in mergers.

"Conglomerate formation by takeovers and amalgamations is not growth," Anton Rupert, head of the Rembrandt Group, one of the country's biggest tobacco companies, said recently at the company's annual meeting. "Assets are merely shifted about on paper. We have a need for more new enterprises."

Aside from the private mergers, there is a vast network of state-controlled monopolies — the rail-road system, national airline, electric utility, the broadcast and television company and the telephone system. Farmers are compelled by law to sell almost all their produce through state-run marketing boards.

Strict currency controls have prevented insurance companies, pension funds and mining houses from investing surplus cash abroad, giving them little choice but to compete for local investment openings.

For example, Old Mutual, the largest insurance group, has bought shares in more than 200 companies and owns more than 350 buildings, mostly office blocks.

South Africa's antitrust laws were tightened four years ago but they continue to observe the principle that monopolies and other restrictive practices, such as price

fixing and formation of cartels, will be permitted if authorities deem them to be in the "public interest."

The Competition Board has vetoed fewer than a half dozen takeovers in the past four years. The government, under pressure from politically influential winegrowers, ignored the board's recommendation last year to break up the powerful liquor monopoly.

"It's behavior that counts in determining the measure of competition, not so much the structure of the market," said Mr. Mouton of the Competition Board. He noted that the country's sole producers of beer and wooden matches had raised their prices by far less than the overall inflation rate.

"The market is not static," he added. "New firms are appearing all the time. It's not impossible that in 10 years' time the Anglo-American empire may have broken up into five or six companies."

That possibility is no solace to many smaller businesses, however. The Competition Board received almost 100 complaints last year charging that monopolies and other restrictive practices were being abused. A call to a recent radio talk show on monopolies complained about the lack of competition among suppliers of crushed stone. Echoing many officials of small businesses, he charged that "as competitors were gobbled up, the personal service disappeared and prices went up."

Some companies are trying to take defensive action. Pick 'n' Pay, a large supermarket chain, formed a holding company last year to protect itself against predators.

"We were scared; I didn't want to work under anybody else," said the group's chairman, Raymond Ackerman.

## Capel Still Leads Bank Survey List

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Research analysts at the stockbrokerage of James Capel & Co. have maintained their lead in the annual Continental European survey, which was released Thursday.

The survey by the London investment-management unit of the Chicago-based bank reports on analysts' performance as judged by fund managers.

Analysts from Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee & Co. scored the second-highest total of points, followed by those from Phillips & Drew, Wood, Mackenzie & Co., and Laing & Crickshank.

The survey, in its 10th year, ranks analysts covering 56 different areas.

Geoffrey Osmint, a Continental senior vice president, said the London Stock Exchange's plan to phase out fixed commissions was likely to reduce brokers' income and prompt some of them to trim their research staffs. "There is probably not going to be enough business to support all of the analysts around," he said.

Mr. Osmint said bearishness in Europe over West Germany's economic outlook vis-à-vis the U.S. recovery was also helping the dollar in relation to the mark.

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## Dollar Advances On Korea Incident

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar advanced strongly Thursday in New York and dealers said the downing of a commercial airliner by Soviet fighter aircraft underscored why "nobody wants to go short dollars."

Gold and silver were little changed.

"Any shock such as the loss of the Korean airliner sends the dollar up extremely rapidly and it's not easy to get out of a position," said Ronald Liesching, economist at Chase Manhattan Bank. "This has made U.S. traders understandably very reluctant" to sell dollars short.

The U.S. currency had drifted downward in Far Eastern and European trading, but started to creep up at the opening in New York. It briefly shot through the 2.70 Deutsche mark level on stronger evidence that Soviet fighters had shot down a Korean Air Lines jumbo jet.

The dollar ended the day in New York at 2.699 DM, up from 2.6863 Wednesday. In Frankfurt, it was quoted at 2.6875, down from 2.7035. In London the British pound rose a half cent to \$1.499 from \$1.494, but it eased to \$1.4975 in New York from \$1.5015 Wednesday.

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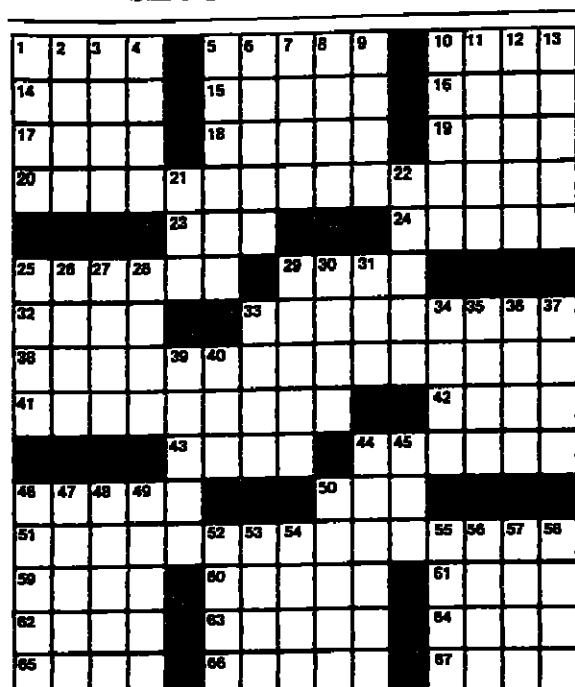
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## CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
1. I was one
  2. Best hit
  3. Sweet smell
  4. Right on!
  5. Equally
  6. A Met score
  7. Sunday paper
  8. An African
  9. Capital
  10. Proverbial
  11. Septet
  12. Giants in
  13. "Gulliver's"
  14. Noah's
  15. masterpiece
  16. Pope's
  17. "On Man"
  18. Indian of
  19. Arizona
  20. Grafters' item
  21. Filipino's
  22. machete
  23. Rascals'
  24. temporary
  25. quarters
  26. Freedom
  27. zealot
  28. Sherman at
  29. Atlanta
  30. Dito's kin
  31. "Planet of the
  32. 44
  33. Pen in a
  34. shooter
  35. Scene are
  36. white
  37. Greek goddess
  38. of vengeance
- DOWN**
1. Fishhook
  2. component
  3. Love, to Virgil
  4. Mother of the
  5. Door part
  6. Pasquinade
  7. Dull thump
  8. Square
  9. frequented by
  10. Holmes's
  11. circle
  12. City near
  13. Phoenix
  14. Principal
  15. constituent
  16. 11
  17. Yards of
  18. buildings
  19. Ascending vine
  20. Bulky and
  21. heavy
  22. Morse's dash
  23. Tear to bits

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



"BOY, IS HIS MOTHER GONNA BE MAD! HE DREW PICTURES ALL OVER HIMSELF!"

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CANKS

RIPPE

COSTAM

LINCIEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words in the grid, as suggested by the above words.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXCEL PANIC NEPHEW ANKLET

Answer: Could it be a place to live if you've got time? — A CELL.

## WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy with rain. TEMPE: Partly cloudy with rain. LOS ANGELES: Partly cloudy with rain. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy with rain. PHOENIX: Partly cloudy with rain. PORTLAND: Partly cloudy with rain. SAN FRANCISCO: Partly cloudy with rain. SEATTLE: Partly cloudy with rain. SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy with rain. SYDNEY: Partly cloudy with rain. TOKYO: Partly cloudy with rain. WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy with rain.

CLOUDY: c; foggy: f; fair: f; h: h; overcast: o; partly cloudy: pc; rain: r; showers: s; snow: sn; storm: st.

SUNDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy with rain. TEMPE: Partly cloudy with rain. LOS ANGELES: Partly cloudy with rain. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy with rain. PHOENIX: Partly cloudy with rain. PORTLAND: Partly cloudy with rain. SAN FRANCISCO: Partly cloudy with rain. SEATTLE: Partly cloudy with rain. SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy with rain. SYDNEY: Partly cloudy with rain. TOKYO: Partly cloudy with rain. WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy with rain.

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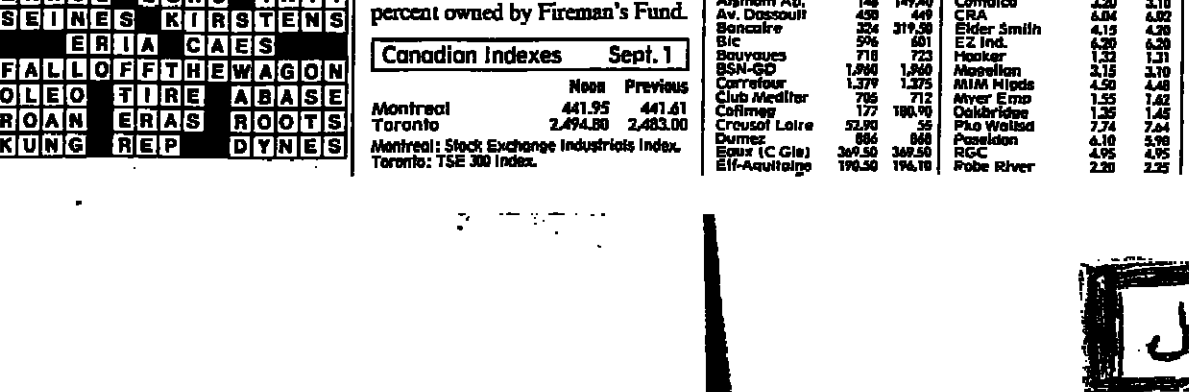
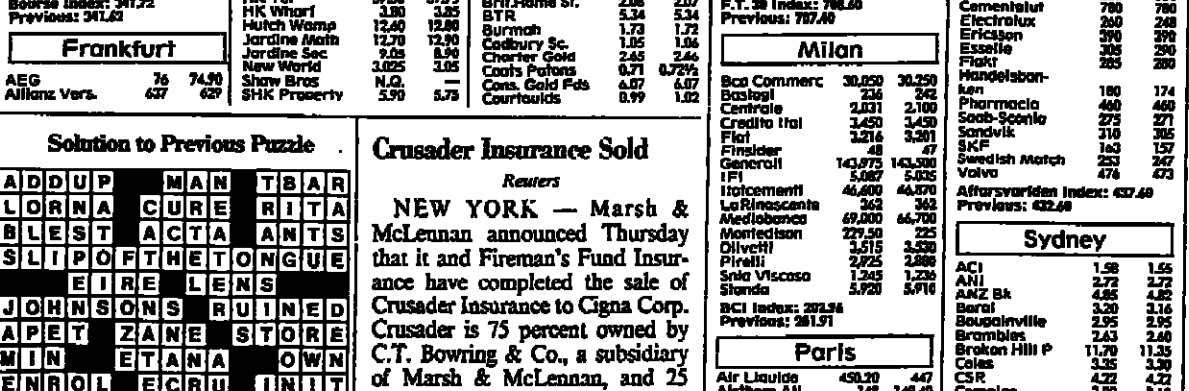
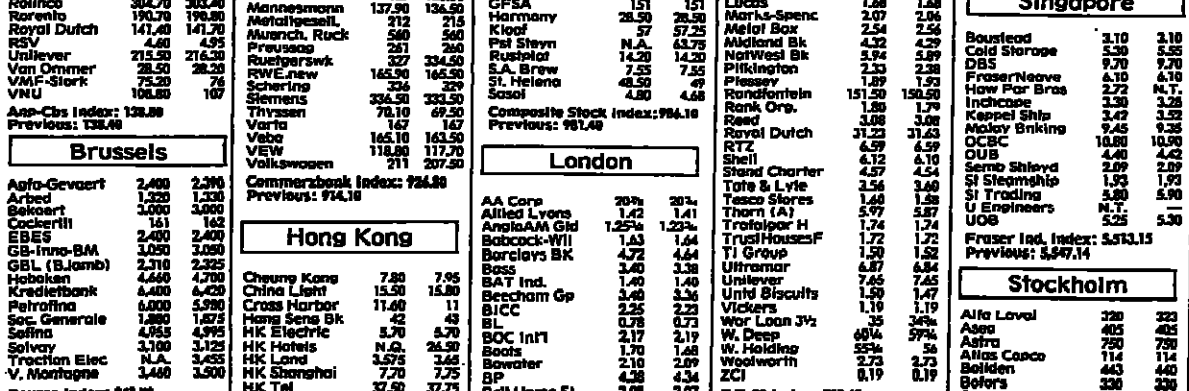
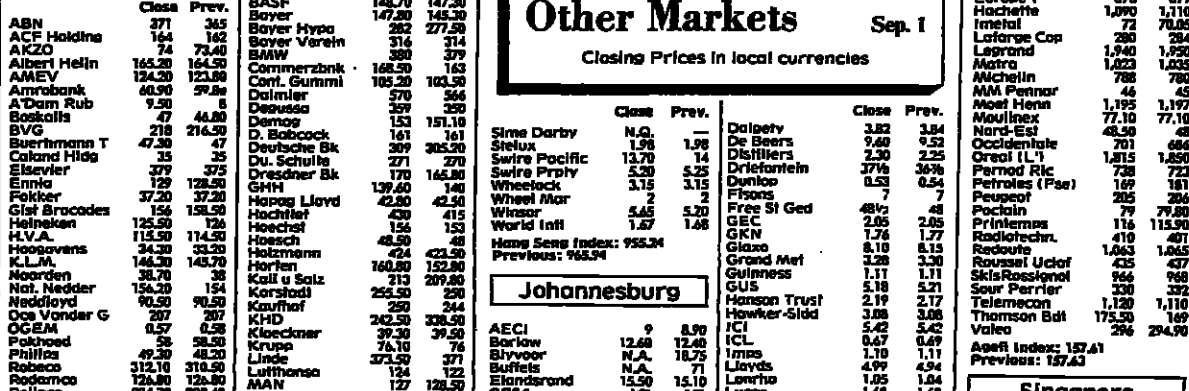
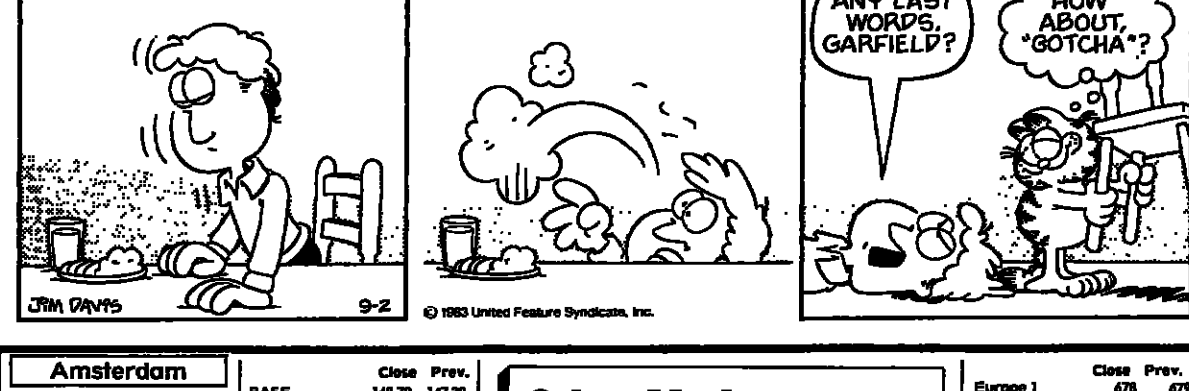
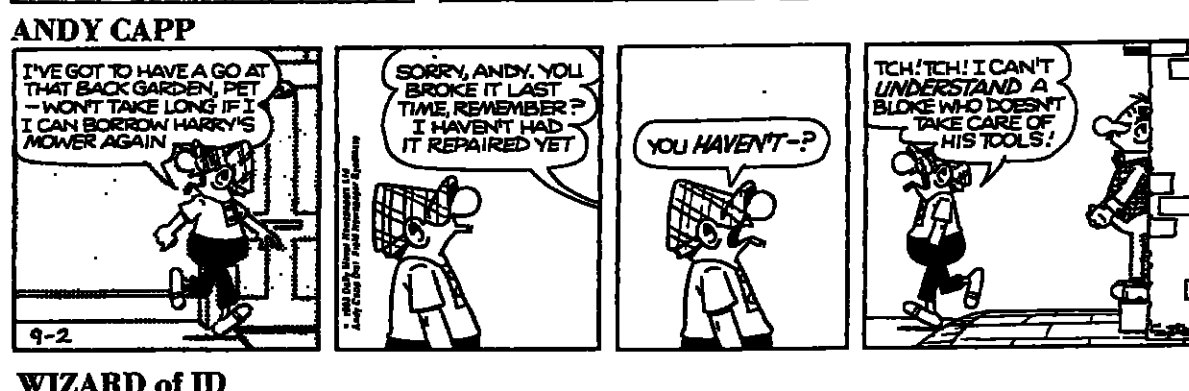
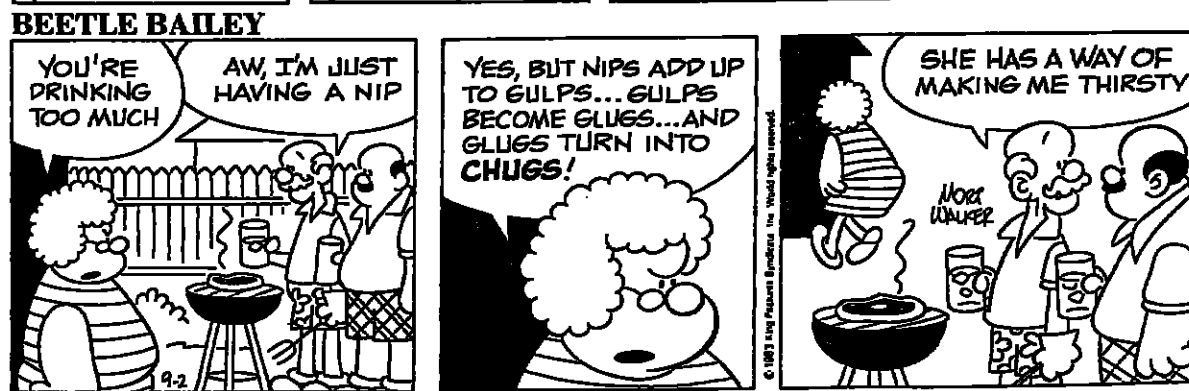
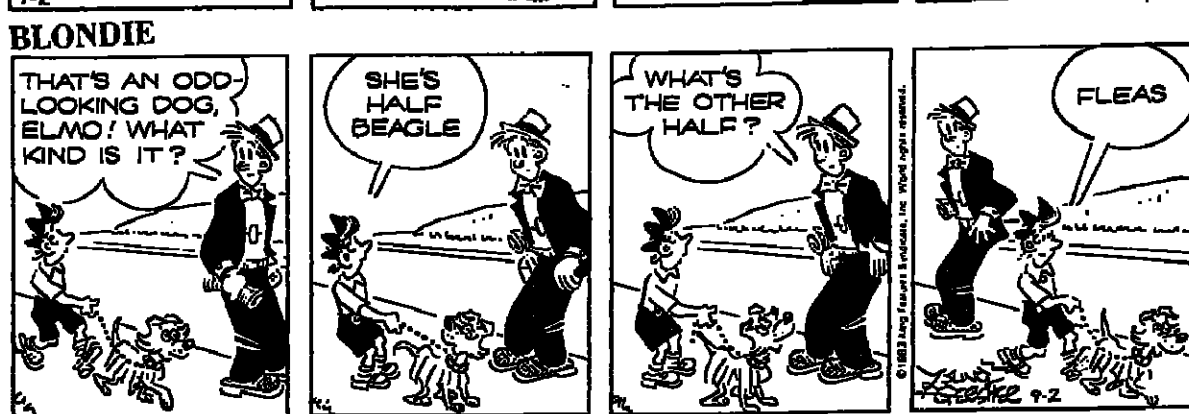
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## PEANUTS



## THE CHILDREN OF THE SUN

By Oakley Hall. 358 pp. \$17.95.  
Atheneum, 597 Fifth Ave.,  
New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Robert W. Smith

IN this, his 12th novel, Oakley Hall fictionalizes the famous journey of Cabeza de Vaca and three companions through the American Southwest and Mexico in 1535-36, a saga extraordinary enough to deter any writer. Hall, undaunted, succeeds admirably in giving us a bold, bloody, and lustful tale, rigorously researched, and told with verve and panache. "The Children of the Sun" can stand comfortably with Hall's best, his critically celebrated "Warlock" (1958).

The epic 1,600-mile journey across mountain and desert has been known about since 1542 when de Vaca recounted it in "Naufragios" ("The Castaways"). The four who make the trek, remnants of a 400-man Spanish force shipwrecked on the Texas coast, include, besides de Vaca, Captain Andre Dorantes, an outstanding soldier and bodyguard to Cortes when he defeated Montezuma, last of the Aztec rulers, in 1521; another captain, Alonso del Castillo; and Dorantes's Moorish servant, Estaban.

On the walk, de Vaca and Dorantes, through God's intervention, heal many natives, who come to call them "The Children of God" for their good works. Without the healing, they would never have made it to Mexico, not with Estaban's womanizing and Alonso's troublesome tendencies. En route, they hear of seven magic cities of tall buildings and precious stones farther north, and although disbelieving in Mexico, they pass the rumor on to the viceroy in Mexico. That worthy launches the last big Spanish expedition to the fabled cities and sends Dorantes along with Coronado's troops as chronicler.

The trek changes Dorantes's life. In flashbacks we see him raping, torturing and plundering as a bodyguard to Cortes during the conquest, able to rationalize his cruelty because of the sanguinary Aztec enemy. The Aztecs were defeated not so much by the Span-

## BOOKS

iards as by a coalition of neighboring tribes tired of being sacrificial victims. Once sacrificed they would be cut up, mixed with peppers and squash, and stewed. The Spanish would burn you alive — they got good at it during the Inquisition — but they didn't eat their victims. After being God-fired on the trek, Dorantes finds greater similarities than differences in the two peoples — both religions had baptism, confession, fasting, and a celibate priesthood — and spends his energies urging better treatment for the natives.

R.B. Cunningham Graham, the celebrated Scottish writer, wrote that it was impossible not to feel sorry for the wretched Mexicans; the Spaniards dropped on them as from another planet with weapons and horses they could oppose only with heroism. Add to this small-pox (which as late as 1779 killed 20 percent of the population of Mexico City), and the worst killer, typhus, and by 1650 there were only 1 million left of the 11 million natives there at the time of the conquest.

Hall clears the spatial hurdle without rupture. His Spaniards reek of reality, alternately merciless and mild, vulgar and dignified, hating and loving. One breathes the Spain of Cervantes in his New World plunderers. The dialogue between Dorantes and his old comrades-in-arms crackles as they relive the old victories and occasional defeats ("An old soldier is one who ran when he was young") and he attempts to explain to them that the peaceful way is more powerful than the way of the warrior. His Indians, especially as he depicts them on the trek, exude the authenticity of the frenetic time.

Hall's novel is faithful to the original accounts. His prose moves, though he has a tendency to overwrite and lacks the restraint that lies just this side of art. While avoiding cliché, he is sometimes lazy with words (for instance he seems obsessed with "obedient" and uses it a dozen times; in four pages he has knife, teeth, and eyes, all obedient). But on its own terms as a sprawling saga with little sag it is an enjoyable reading adventure for a long summer afternoon.

Robert W. Smith, a Washington-based writer wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

DOUBLED contracts can be divided into two major categories, and a few minor ones. The commonest are the hands in which both sides have a fit: one partnership has bid to a high level as a save and has only been doubled. The next largest group, in expert play, is the low-level misfit: One partnership has the majority of the high-card strength and tries to take advantage of the fact.

A tempting target for a low-level double is a one no-trump bid, for all the doubler needs is reasonable assurance that his partnership has more than 20 high-card points. Doubling two clubs and two diamonds also has appeal, for here again the loss is not great if the contract succeeds.

In traditional methods, a player hopes that his right-hand opponent will walk into the open jaws. Partner opens one in a major suit, the next player bids a minor suit at the two level, and a double is made with quiet confidence. It is likely to be based on some length and strength in the enemy suit, and at least 10 high-card points.

In tournament play, this scenario has become obsolete. Almost everyone uses a negative double, in effect for take-out; so, the player who wishes to double for penalties must pass in the hope that his partner will re-open with a double. He can then pass happily.

Much more rarely, the opening bidder will pass his part-

ner's negative double for penalties. The opener is most unlikely to have five cards in the enemy suit, but he may chance a pass with four, despite the fact that he is sitting under the opponent who has bid the suit.

This modest gamble is more attractive if failure does not give the opposition a game. An example is the diagrammed deal.

West's double of two clubs suggested the major suits and modest values. The values were very modest indeed, a fact that had an impact on the play. The diamond queen was led, winning the trick when dummy played low. Another diamond was led, and when South ruffed, he was in difficulty. Expecting the heart queen to be on his left, he finessed the heart ten, but East won.

East tried the spade six, and again South misguessed. He assumed that East held ace-queen of clubs; so, it seemed likely that West held the spade ace. The jack was

played, and West won and returned the suit. East took his ace and played the diamond ace. This was ruffed with the club nine and overrudded with the queen. A spade ruff left East on lead in this position:

WEST: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

EAST: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South 2♣, West 2♦, South 2♥, West 2♠, South 2NT, West 3♣, South 3♦, West 3♥, South 3♠, West 3NT, South 4♣, West 4♦, South 4♥, West 4♠, South 4NT, West 5♣, South 5♦, West 5♥, South 5♠, West 5NT, South 6♣, West 6♦, South 6♥, West 6♠, South 6NT, West 7♣, South 7♦, West 7♥, South 7♠, West 7NT, South 8♣, West 8♦, South 8♥, West 8♠, South 8NT, West 9♣, South 9♦, West 9♥, South 9♠, West 9NT, South 10♣, West 10♦, South 10♥, West 10♠, South 10NT, West 11♣, South 11♦, West 11♥, South 11♠, West 11NT, South 12♣, West 12♦, South 12♥, West 12♠, South 12NT, West 13♣, South 13♦, West 13♥, South 13♠, West 13NT, South 14♣, West 14♦, South 14♥, West 14♠, South 14NT, West 15♣, South 15♦, West 15♥, South 15♠, West 15NT, South 16♣, West 16♦, South 16♥, West 16♠, South 16NT, West 17♣, South 17♦, West 17♥, South 17♠, West 17NT, South 18♣, West 18♦, South 18♥, West 18♠, South 18NT, West 19♣, South 19♦, West 19♥, South 19♠, West 19NT, South 20♣, West 20♦, South 20♥, West 20♠, South 20NT, West 21♣, 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## SPORTS

## Noah, Lendl, Wilander, Evert Gain in N.Y.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**NEW YORK** — Yannick Noah of France, showing no ill effects from a knee injury, defeated Scott Davis, 6-1, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4, Wednesday in a first-round match in the U.S. Open Tennis Championships at the National Tennis Center in Flushing Meadows.

The fourth-seeded Noah, who won the French Open in May, was

## U.S. OPEN TENNIS

joined in the second round by Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, the No. 2 seed, who brushed aside Florin Segarceanu of Romania, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2, and fifth-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden, who stopped Frenchman Guy Forget, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

Also winning an opening-round match was the defending women's champion, Chris Evert Lloyd, who dropped the match's opening game before crushing Britain's Shelly Walsh, 6-1, 6-0.

Noah has played only one grand prix tournament since the French Open, partly because of a 42-day suspension imposed for missing a match in the World Team Cup Tournament in West Germany last May and partly because of tendinitis in his right knee. The injury forced him to retire during a match in the Players' International tournament in Montreal, and he subsequently pulled out of the ATP Championships for the same reason.

Against Davis, a member of the U.S. Junior Davis Cup team and a qualifier here, Noah's all-court game was in command. The match was delayed by rain for 75 minutes after Davis held serve to begin the fourth set, but Noah got the only service break he needed in the seventh game and then served out the match.

"It's the second match I've won in three months and it makes me happy," said Noah. "If I can win two or three matches I'll be really

in the tournament. Right now what I need is more matches."

Evert, the No. 2 seed, had no problem after dropping the opening game to Walsh and she reeled off the next 12 games.

"She basically didn't have anything to hurt me with," Evert said of her 17-year-old opponent, who joined the professional tour full-time in January.

The rain put off the first-round match of Martina Navratilova, the top women's seed. She was to meet Emili Raponi Longo of Argentina in a first-round match Thursday.

Besides Evert, other seeded women who won their opening-round matches included ninth-seeded Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, No. 14 Jo Durie of Britain, No. 10 Zina Garrison, No. 11 Barbara Potter and No. 13 Claudia Kohde of West Germany.

Other seeded men who advanced were No. 12 Johan Kriek, who out-

lasted Harold Solomon, 5-7, 7-5, 7-5, 6-4, and No. 13 Steve Denton, who stopped Mike Gandolfo, 7-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Besides the Navratilova-Raponi Longo clash, the rain caused postponement of several other scheduled matches. They all were rescheduled for Thursday.

Two matches that began Wednesday night were suspended after a third rain delay and were to be completed Thursday. In those matches, Brian Gottfried was leading Tim Mayotte, 7-6, 2-6, 2-1, and John Sadri had a 7-6, 4-1 lead over 1971 U.S. Open champion Stan Smith.

Lendl, who lost to Jimmy Connors in the final here last year, never lost his serve as he dominated Segarceanu. He had 5-1 leads in both the first and third sets.

"I'm never looking for tough matches," Lendl said of his easy victory. "I wish I was able to pace

myself for two weeks, but it's better to play well all the time."

Wilander dropped his serve in the second and sixth games of the opening set, then never lost it again enroute to his easy victory. Still, the 1982 French Open champion said he had no illusions about winning this event.

"I am definitely not in the top three on this surface," said the Swede. "I need to work on my first and second serve, my volley and come to the net more."

Wednesday's opening match on center court at Louis Armstrong Stadium was unusual in that it featured two players who are not ranked in the top 120 in the world. However, the brand of tennis they played was worthy of the spotlight.

The Nastase of Romania and Peter Fleming of the United States battled for just over three hours before Fleming prevailed, 7-6, 6-4, 2-6, 2-6, 7-5.



Yannick Noah

## WOMEN'S SINGLES

## First Round

Helena Sukova, Czechoslovakia, def. Eva

Perin, West Germany, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

U.S. def. Lillian Dreyer, Switzerland, 6-3,

6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

## MEN'S SINGLES

## First Round

Tom Guzik, U.S., def. Claudio Panatta,

Italy, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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U.S. def. Kim Steiner, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3,

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